The New-York Times.

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THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Bulk of Lee's Force South of the Rapidan.

Gen. Meade in Possession East of the Rappahannock.

The Rebel Retreat a Necessity for Lack of Supplies.

The Rapidan Bridge Swept Away, and the Enemy Cross the River on a Pontoon.

RICHMOND NEWSPAPER MUNCHAUSENISMS

General Meade and Staff at Washington.

Further Details of the Cavalry Fight at Buckland's Mills.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The presence of Gen. MEADE and Staff here to-day filled the city with the rumor that he had been relieved of his command.

There is no change in the military condition to-day at the front. Engineers are repairing the damage done to the railroad by the rebels on their retreat.

DISPATCHE TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 22.

Accounts from the Army of the Potomac, received to-night, say:

"It has been ascertained that none of the rebel infantry were engaged with Gen. KILPATRICK'S cavalry, near Buckland Mills, on Monday last.

A brigade of rebel sharpshooters dismounted and partially deluded our cavalry into the belief that they were attacked by infantry.

Gen. LEE'S army, with the exception of Gen. STUART'S cavalry, crossed the Rappahannock on Monday at Rappahannock Station.

Gen. STUART fell back on the river on Tuesday, not stopping in Warrenton, through which he passed, although he admitted that his men had not enjoyed a meal for twenty-four hours.

The officers of Gen. LEE'S army stated that their rapid retreat was caused by a destitution of provisions.

The bridge over the Rapidan had been carried away by the rise in the river, caused by the storm of Thursday night, and Gen. LEE laid a pontoon bridge, over which he crossed his army to the south side of the river.

It is believed that there is no considerable rebel force now north of the Rapidan, unless it be portions of Gen. STUART'S cavalry, with his artillery.

It was currently rumored by rebel officers that Gen. LEE, having driven Gen. MEADE back toward Washington, and destroyed a portion of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, that either Gen. HILL'S or Gen. EWELL'S corps would now be immediately dispatched to the assistance of Gen. BRAGG. This report is strengthened by previous rumors that one of these corps was about to start thither before the late movement began.

The rebel newspapers say that Gen. LEE captured ten thousand of our troops, a full battery and a large number of wagons during his late campaign. It is sufficient to remark in answer to this, that the official reports contradict this statement.

The Warrenton Railroad has not been disturbed by the enemy.

We now hold the country east of the Rappahannock.

There are no signs of a battle.

REBEL REPORTS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Oct. 21, states that a dispatch from Gen. LEE to Gen. COOPER, dated Oct. 20, says:

"Gen. STUART, yesterday, opposed at Buckland, the advance of Gen. KILPATRICK'S division of cavalry, while FITZ LEE attacked his flank and rear. The enemy was pursued until he reached his infantry supports at Haymarket and Gainesville. Two hundred prisoners were captured."

The *Examiner* also contains the following item:

"Dr. W. P. RUCKER made his escape from Pittsylvania jail last Sunday night, and is at large."

THE CAVALRY ADVANCE TO BUCKLAND MILLS.

The Late Fight of the Third Cavalry Division—Consummate Generalship Displayed—Gallant Conduct of the Whole Command—The Loss Less than One Hundred Men and Two Wagons—The Complete Destruction of a Railroad.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1863.

The advance of this army—Lieut. WHITTAKER and twenty of Gen. KILPATRICK'S cavalry division—entered Warrenton last evening, the enemy's cavalry, under STUART, at the same time retiring toward Sulphur Springs.

The recent gallant cavalry fight of Gen. KILPATRICK'S division at Buckland Mills and vicinity is still the subject of conversation throughout the army. Now that all the command is in I am able to furnish a more reliable account of that affair than the first dispatches, which were necessarily incomplete, owing to the absence of a portion of the command. The commander of the division received orders on Sunday last to move as far as possible toward Warrenton, under the supposition that nothing but cavalry would oppose his progress, and knowing that KILPATRICK had whipped STUART alone on several well-contested fields, it was not thought worth while to advance infantry within immediate supporting distance. Notwithstanding this division has been constantly on active duty and the men and horses were considerably the worse for wear, the order to march was obeyed with alacrity and the command was moving by 3 o'clock P. M. on Sunday. But little progress had been made from Bull Run before the enemy's pickets were encountered and driven back upon their supports at Gainesville, where two regiments were found drawn up in line of battle. Night coming on the command encamped. Early Monday morning the advance was sounded, and the enemy retired from Gainesville, fighting as they went, taking the Warrenton pike. From Gainesville Gen. KILPATRICK took the precaution to send the First Virginia regiment, Major FARRABLE, to Haymarket and vicinity to guard the right flank, and the Seventh Michigan, Col. MANN, to Greenwich and vicinity to guard the left flank, while the remainder of the division moved up the Warrenton pike. The enemy fled precipitately until they had crossed Broad Run, at Buckland Mills, where HAMPTON and JONES' brigades, under the immediate command of STUART, with two batteries, occupied a very strong position west of the run. The banks of Broad Run in this vicinity are very steep, and, therefore, are fordable only at a few places. PENNINGTON'S and ELDER'S batteries were opened with effect, compelling the enemy to move their batteries several times. After an artillery duel and skirmishing for nearly two hours, and the Commanding-General having received word that there was no enemy near at hand on his right or left, under a concentrated fire of the artillery a crossing was effected in force by the pike bridge. The skirmishers, not to be lef behind, boldly waded the river, and notwithstanding all the obstacles to such a movement, kept up an excellent line, the whole command pushing forward under a very heavy fire. The conflict, though comparatively brief here, was sharp, the enemy contending manfully for every foot of ground, but when they did give way, Gen. DAVIES' brigade, which had before been held in hand while CUSTER'S had the advance, moved rapidly forward, pressing the enemy above New Baltimore. While Gen. CUSTER'S command was taking a nooning, a messenger came in out of breath to Gen. KILPATRICK, with the information that a column of the enemy was threatening his left. Suitable disposition of the force was at once made to resist this unexpected danger by Maj. COON, Chief of Staff, and Adjt.-Gen. ESTES. No sooner had this been done than a portion of the Seventh Michigan which had been stationed on their flank was forced back by a line of rebel infantry, acting as skirmishers, with a strong reserve, believed to have been at least one full division, with a brigade or more of cavalry. The extreme danger of the command as situated was seen at a glance by Gen. KILPATRICK, and he dispatched Lieut. HIGBEY, with orders to Gen. DAVIES to fall back at once, as he was in danger of being cut off. Gen. DAVIES had in part anticipated the order, for upon hearing firing at his rear, had fallen back to within one mile and a half of Gen. CUSTER'S brigade, and was there awaiting orders when the messenger arrived. While this was transpiring the Fifth Michigan, Col. ALGER, was deployed as skirmishers to so far as possible fill up the gap between the two brigades, and keep back a threatened movement of the enemy to divide the command. A severe struggle now took place for possession of the pike—our forces trying to hold it so as to enable DAVIES to pass and take up a new position, while the enemy were determined that the movement should not be made. Having both infantry and cavalry in this they were successful—Gen. CUSTER, however, succeeding in getting his command in safety across Broad Run after the most desperate fighting—in which PENNINGTON'S battery, (Co. M, Second artillery,) as usual, took a most important part—firing with great rapidity and making their guns a terror to all massed forces with which the enemy threatened the retiring troops, though at one time they boldly came within a very short distance of the guns, intent upon capturing them.

Once across the river the bridge was held—though some of the men were entirely out of carbine ammunition, and resort was had to Colt's revolvers, in which the officers took a conspicuous part. The enemy, however, succeeded in effecting a crossing some distance to the left, and the brigade fell back fighting to the vicinity of Gainesville, where the troops disappeared in a belt of timber, passing through a line of Sixth corps infantry skirmishers there concealed, whom the enemy, not seeing, made bold to charge, and were repulsed with great loss, the officer leading the charge being among the killed.

When Gen. KILPATRICK saw that CUSTER'S brigade was safe across Broad Run, he directed him to fall back slowly, and fighting if pursued, and then started, accompanied by an orderly only, to join Gen. DAVIES, whom he had notified previously by an Aid that he was cut off, and must make his way to the pike leading from Thoroughfare Gap to Gainesville. To many not acquainted with the circumstances, this might seem a foolhardy errand, having to recross Broad Run, which he did at the bridge, and to run the gauntlet of skirmishers for more than a mile; but Gen. KILPATRICK would rather have lost his own life on that field than to lose a brigade, the fate of which then hung in the balance; and while having the utmost confidence in the ability and coolness of Gen. DAVIES, he at the same time realized the fact that his own presence would do something toward encouraging the troops, particularly as some of them had been associated with him for years. Providence permitting, he succeeded in reaching the command with ten or a dozen gallant spirits, both officers and men, who, seeing the noble conduct of their General, resolved to accompany him, without orders. Fortunately, as the sequel will show, Dr. CAPEHART, Chief Surgeon of the brigade, was familiar with that section of country, and avoiding the main road leading to Thoroughfare Gap, reached the pike a short distance above the village of Haymarket. The difficulty of this movement will be understood when it is stated that this reduced brigade was attacked in the rear by both HAMPTON'S and JONES' brigades, and that FITZ LEE was ready to confront it on the Thoroughfare Gap road, which they expected DAVIES would take when cut off. When Gen. KILPATRICK reached the command, he at once ordered the Harris Light (Second New-York) to act as rear guard. So hard pressed were they in rear and flank, that the choicest spirits—because the bravest, both officers and men—of the command joined the rear guard, and nobly did they withstand the onsets of the enemy, and even mocked them—while exulting at the idea of even driving a moiety of KILPATRICK'S command—in their beast-like yelp, and hurled them back on more than one occasion by the sword alone. At one time the rear-guard and the advance of the enemy were all mixed together; the enemy's advance wearing a uniform similar to that worn by our own troops, in the excitement of the moment it was not easy to distinguish one from the other. As an instance of this I may state that a rebel urged Lieut. WHITTAKER, of Gen. KILPATRICK'S staff, to press forward. WHITTAKER, supposing it was some of our own men, upbraided him for wishing, as he supposed, to press past and abandon the wagons. By 7½ o'clock in the evening both brigades were in camp at Gainesville, having been engaged nearly all day fighting a combination of infantry and cavalry, with a loss, all told, as now appears—including killed, wounded and missing—not to exceed 100 men, instead of 300 or 400, as was at first reported by stragglers. And instead of losing 8 or 9 wagons, the actual loss is only two, and one of these got mired, and the other broke down. No horses or mules were lost. In this retreat ELDER'S battery took a conspicuous part, and was handled with consummate skill.

Gen. KILPATRICK, upon bringing his Second brigade into camp, reported personally at headquarters, and received the thanks of both Gens. MEADE and PLEASONTON for the able manner in which he had discharged the important duty that had been intrusted to him, and the skill he displayed in extricating his command from the most trying positions in which a command can be placed. It is just such emergencies that test the capacity of a commanding officer, and Gen. KILPATRICK, all through the trying scenes of Monday, showed that he was fully equal to the occasion, for nothing but cool judgment and discriminate action, with hard fighting, saved the division from the trap the enemy had laid for it. Gens. KILPATRICK, CUSTER, DAVIES, Cols. ALGER, MANN, SAWYER, and in fact a large majority of the officers and men, deserve particular mention for preserving intact, almost by superhuman exertions, the hard-earned reputation of the cavalry corps.

Gen. MERRITT reports that the enemy have so completely destroyed the Orange and Alexandria Railroad between Warrenton Junction and the Rappahannock River, that it will take two months to reconstruct it; and in the opinion of Engineers it will be much easier and save time to construct almost an entire new road, than to attempt to repair the old one. They have filled the cuts—of which there are several—with trees and earth; burnt the culverts and bridges, blown up the abutments, destroyed the ties, and miles of rails, by heating and twisting them.

E. A. PAUL.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND

Gen. Rosecrans on His Way to Cincinnati.

General Grant on His Way to Chattanooga.

Both of Them Guests of General Hooker.

General Thomas in Command of the Army.

Rebel Rumors that Bragg will be Relieved.

THE TENNESSEE RIVER STILL SWOLLEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Wednesday, Oct. 21, } VIA NASHVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 22. }

Gen. ROSECRANS received the order relieving him from command on Monday evening, and yesterday left for Cincinnati, where he is directed to report. He is accompanied by only two personal Aids.

Gen. THOMAS has assumed the command.

A late report of the Chattanooga *Rebel* says tha BRAGG will be undoubtedly relieved for his failure to defeat ROSECRANS in the late battle, and it is yet undecided whether JOHNSTON, LONGSTREET or LEE will be his successor.

The late rains have swollen the Tennessee River very much, and steamers could easily reach Chattanooga did the enemy permit.

STEVENSON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Gens. GRANT and ROSECRANS both arrived here last night, the one from Nashville, the other from Chattanooga, and were the guests of Gen. HOOKER. Such a military gathering attracts much attention.

AFFAIRS AT CHATTANOOGA.

Pack Mules for the Army—The Rise in the Tennessee River—A Deserter's Story—The Rebel General Forest Resigned—The Spoils of the Dead.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette:

CHATTANOOGA, Thursday, Oct. 15, 1863.

I understand that a project is on foot to substitute panniers for army wagons, and to carry a great portion of our supplies between Bridgeport and this point in pack-mule trains. There is no reason why this should not be successful, in a mountainous country like this, where the best teams cannot haul more than an ordinary load. Six mules will carry twelve hundred pounds of freight in panniers much more readily than they will haul the same amount in a heavy wagon up and down steep mountains, such as lie between here and Bridgeport. Beside, they can shorten the road at least ten miles, by taking a route that pack-mules can travel and wagon-trains cannot. The pannier outfit is being made in Nashville, under the superintendence of a Mexican who recently deserted from the rebel army, and has had a great deal of experience in the matter.

We have a small steamboat at this point, in running order, which will be very useful in plying between here and Bridgeport, as soon as the rebels are compelled to abandon their present position, which will be before long I am confident.

While the rise in the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers will be injurious to us in some respects, it will be beneficial in others. It will afford an opportunity for carrying supplies to Nashville in boats, which will abundantly compensate for the loss of a few bridges, even if any are lost. It will give us a line of communication between Nashville and the North, not so much at the mercy of rebel cavalry as the single thread of railroad upon which we are now dependent.

The most intelligent deserter I have yet seen from BRAGG'S army, is Capt. DEKALB, of the Third Arkansas cavalry, who came into our lines yesterday. He attempted to come during the previous night, but found it impossible to get through the rebel picket lines. He was arrested by the guard and taken to headquarters on a charge of attempting to desert, but he succeeded in establishing his innocence by affecting a high state of indignation at even a suspicion of his loyalty to the South. He was "honorably dismissed" and his captor was reprimanded for his rash conclusion. Capt. DEKALB returned to his quarters, where he remained until noon yesterday, when he sallied forth by permission to exchange papers with our pickets. He waved one of the mud-colored offerings of the Southern Press, and his signal was speedily answered. He embraced a good chance, and not satisfied with trading papers, came in himself to ratify the contract. He is a Philadelphian by birth and education. Being engaged in business in Arkansas when the war broke out, he caught the Southern fever, and entered the Confederate service as Captain in the Third Arkansas regiment. He is heartily sick of the cause he espoused, and says he has been for months watching for a good chance to desert. He is anxious now to return to Philadelphia, and resume the peaceful walks of private life, as a loyal citizen of the United States. He is known to several officers of high standing here, who are willing to vouch for the truth of his statements. He says Gen. FORREST, of rebel cavalry notoriety, resigned a couple of weeks ago, and his resignation has been accepted. The cause of his withdrawal was an order from Gen. BRAGG, placing him inferior in command to WHEELER. He was ordered to report to WHEELER for service in the cavalry raid now being made in the rear of this army. FORREST considered himself superior in rank and ability to WHEELER, and threw up his commission in high dudgeon. The affair has created a good deal of dissatisfaction among the men of FORREST'S command.

JEFF. DAVIS is now on a visit to BRAGG'S army. He arrived at BRAXTON'S headquarters on Sunday, and has been engaged since then in consultations with the different rebel Generals. The result of their counsels is of course only a matter of wild speculation. There are twenty different rumors respecting it in circulation through the rebel camps, none of which I deem sufficiently plausible for publication. JEFF. and BRAXTON will, no doubt, keep their own secrets.

Capt. DEKALB states that quite a row occurred in the rebel camps over the distribution, or rather the appropriation, of a quantity of clothing, boots and shoes of which the dead and wounded bodies of our soldiers were stripped by their captors. LONGSTREET'S men bivouacked on the battle-field, and having the best chance for plunder, they improved it. The men of POLK'S, CHEATHAM'S and CLEBURNE'S commands were highly incensed at this appropriation of all the spoils, by men who were only entitled to a part of them, and the result came very near being a pitched battle. It was adjusted by an order from LONGSTREET, compelling his men to divest themselves of the Yankee garments. BRAGG'S crowd were better satisfied to see every article burned, than to see them worn by the Virginia new-comers.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA

Confirmation of the Seizure of the Rebel Rams.

The Russian Welcome in New-York Sneered At.

MAXIMILIAN AND MEXICO.

Polish Demand to be Recognized as Belligerents.

DEATH OF LORD LYNDHURST.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The steamship *Hibernia*, from Galway on the 13th instant, arrived at this port at 7 o'clock this evening.

The steamship *Hecla*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 12th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The news is confirmed that the British Government has seized the rams built in the Mersey for the Confederates.

The London *Daily News* believes that every English gentleman, whose reason has not been blinded by prejudice and passion, will congratulate himself upon the step taken by the Government in seizing the rams.

The London *Morning Herald* considers the act as significant that Earl RUSSELL has succumbed to the pressure put upon him by the Federal Government.

Two war vessels had been on the alert to prevent any attempted departure of the rams.

The character of the speeches at the New-York banquet to the officers of the Russian fleet had invoked considerable comment in England.

The London *Times*, in speaking of the American statements in regard to the Russian fleet in the American waters, says:

"That the Russian squadron of the Eastern Ocean should winter in an American port, to escape the ice in the Baltic Sea, and thus be nearer its cruising ground in the Spring, is nothing more than a nautical circumstance. To build upon it such direful consequences to all the world as have been predicted is not American—it is absurd. It is an absurdity even that ought to be too wild for stump orators. It will be observed that the Russian and American Admirals, who are real officers and sailors, do not echo the bloodthirsty trash which is ascertained to belong to a person named WALBRIDGE, who is like a varnishing director of a bubble company in London."

The *Times* "City Article" insinuates that Gen. WALBRIDGE got up in England, in 1860, a California Gold Mining Company in a questionable if not a dishonorable manner.

Lord LYNDHURST died on the morning of the 12th inst., at the age of 91 years.

Queen VICTORIA and the Princess LOUIS, of Hesse, and the Princess HELENA, were thrown out of their carriage near Balmoral, but sustained, fortunately, only slight bruises. The carriage was thrown on its side. The accident was caused by the coachman mistaking the road.

The King of the Belgians will pay a lengthened visit to Queen VICTORIA during the Winter.

An official investigation into the loss of the steamship *Norwegian*, resulted in the suspension of the Captain's certificate for twelve months, on the ground of a want of caution.

THE MEXICAN MONARCHY.

It is stated, in regard to the Mexican question, that the Emperor NAPOLEON has addressed an autograph letter to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, fully approving of his reply to the Mexican deputation.

It is also stated that the reply of MAXIMILIAN, in Austria, is regarded as an acceptance of the throne of Mexico, and measures are being taken to enable the Archduke to set out for Mexico in February or March next.

POLAND.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* believes that it is true that Prince CZARTORISKY has demanded of the French and English Governments their recognition of the Poles as belligerents, and that France will not, at present, accede to the request. What the reply of England will be is unknown.

Affairs in Poland continued without change.

Tranquility, it was reported, was restored in nearly every part of the provinces of Lithuana, Volhynia, Podolia and Ukraine.

FRANCE.

The Senate and *Corps Legislatif* were to meet on the 5th of November.

A Paris telegram says of Gen. FOREY'S return to France, that it will not be followed by any reduction of the French army in Mexico.

The interest of the French Treasury Bonds has been repaid.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

There is no other Continental news of any importance.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 13—Noon.

The political intelligence to day is unimportant.

The *Times*, in an editorial on the seizure of the iron rams, is glad that the question must now be argued on its proper legal merits. It adds: "The vessels will now either leave the Mersey with clear bills or not at all."

A Committee of the Shareholders of the steamship *Great Eastern* have recommended them to find the means and place the vessel on a long route where there is the least competition.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 13—Noon.

COTTON—The probable sales to-day will reach 30,000 bales. The market is excited, very active and buoyant, with an advance of ⅛d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is steady.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and steady.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 12.

BREADSTUFFS, steady. SUGAR, quiet and firm. COFFEE, firm. TEA, quiet and steady. RICE steady. TALLOW, quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—OCT. 12.

CONSULS close at 92¾@93 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central Railroad, 18½@17½ discount. Erie Railroad, 68@69.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—OCT 12.

The sales of COTTON to-day reach 30,000 bales, including 15,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is excited, with an advance of 1d. ₰ lb. on American and Egyptian qualities, ½d. on gurats.

No Manchester market has been held since the sailing of the *Scotia*.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET—OCT. 12.

The BREADSTUFFS market is generally steady. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO. report: FLOUR steady. WHEAT firmer. CORN firm; Mixed, 27s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—OCT. 12.

The PROVISION market is quiet and steady. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, report: BEEF quiet. PORK quiet. BACON steady. LARD quiet. TALLOW steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET—OCT. 12.

ASHES quiet and steady. LINSEED OIL firmer; quoted at 44s. @45s. 6d. SUGAR firm. COFFEE—No sales. RICE steady. RESIN steady; Common, 30s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Mexican Question—Spirit of the Press on the Polish Question—Trial of the French Iron-clads.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 9, 1863.

We hear nothing more this week about French intervention in American affairs, but a great deal about MAXIMILIAN'S "solid guarantees." What are these guarantees, and where are they to come from? The papers all admit that they are to be found either in a European coalition or a prolonged French occupation. But a position only rendered secure by the presence of French bayonets, is, according even to French writers, an undignified one, and one which the new Emperor neither can accept nor proposes to accept. According to the ministerial journals the French Government is anxious to withdraw its soldiers from Mexico as soon as possible, and they would prefer to see the Prince undertake the voyage at once. They argue, 1. That his presence there would hasten the pacification of the country and the overthrow of the Juarez party; 2. That the cessation of anarchy and the reëstablishment of order are the best guarantees of durability and the best walls of defence against foreign attacks; and 3. If the Prince undertakes the voyage at once, the pacification of the country and the evacuation of the French army may take place before the United States will be able to interfere. These arguments of the Ministerial Press are not without value, as indications of the policy most likely to be carried out, especially when taken in connection with the fact that the Grand Duke is both vain and ambitious, and ready to take most if not all of the risks of the adventure upon himself. We may well suppose that, under the circumstances, the Emperor of France must be deeply perplexed as to what he had better do; and it is not, therefore, surprising that His Majesty is now at the Tuileries, contrary to habit at this time of year, holding daily counsel with his Ministers. It is true that at Vienna, where they ought to know best, it is said that the Grand Duke's speech means a refusal, because he knows that the necessary guarantees for a stable throne in Mexico cannot be found. But it is difficult to know what secret arrangements have taken place between NAPOLEON and MAXIMILIAN, and how far the power of France is going to be pledged in the support of the new throne. The great and perplexing question for NAPOLEON and MAXIMILIAN is the probable result of the war in the United States. And in this connection it is worthy of remark that the repulse of Gen. ROSECRANS at Chicamauga arrived in Europe the day the Prince MAXIMILIAN made his speech to the Mexican Committee at Trieste. In fine, NAPOLEON and MAXIMILIAN will be obliged to decide upon the following questions, which you will admit may well be perplexing even to conspirators of their force: 1. How is the war in the United States going to terminate? 2. Would not the presence of the Prince in Mexico hasten the overthrow of JUAREZ and the pacification of the country? 3. Is it not better, in view of the possible repression of the civil war in America, that the new Emperor should hasten at once to occupy his throne and consolidate his power before the United States can be ready to molest him? 4. How far can France, in the present menacing condition of European affairs, pledge herself to remain the protector of the new throne in war as well as in peace? 5. Is the pacification of Mexico, with or without the presence of MAXIMILIAN, a possible thing without an increase of the present army of occupation?

To estimate at their proper value these various questions, it must be kept in mind that the party in France in favor of a war for Poland is not only growing in numbers but especially in audacity. This week M. GUERROULT, newly elected Republican Deputy, declares boldly in his paper that France has been made to crawl in the mud by Russia, and that an immediate war against that Power is the only means by which the dignity and the honor of the country can be saved. The *Siècle* and *Opinion National* are in favor of attacking Russia alone, if the other two Powers cannot be brought to aid in the war; the *Temps* is also in favor of making war at once, and alone, if England and Austria will not aid, but with a guarantee to Germany that this time France is really fighting for an idea and does not intend to attempt a conquest of the Rhine; the *Presse*, under the present direction of M. DE GIRARDIN, opposes war in the abstract and favors diplomacy; the *Patrie*, Bonapartist paper, but no longer a Ministerial confidant, is for war against Russia no matter how, so that the entire independence of Poland is secured, and so that France can go to the Rhine; while the Ministerial journals, properly so called, that is to say the *Constitutionnel*, the *France* and the *Pays*, pretend to oppose an isolated war, and still reclaim the aid of England and Austria.

The *rôle*, however, which the Ministerial journals have to play in this question just now, is no easy one. The Emperor does not yet know what he is going to do, but in the meantime he cannot afford to lie quietly under the insults of Russia and not make some sort of demonstration to distract the public attention. So the Ministerial press steps in here to do the needed work. They are made to preach continually on the text that "a better feeling prevails at St. Petersburgh, and that important concessions may be expected from Russia." More astounding still, *La France* yesterday had the incredible effrontery to publish a leading article headed in big letters, "A Diplomatic Victory," but you would not guess in a hundred times to what event the honorable Viscount DE LA GUERONNIERE refers. He is made to claim—for in this the honorable Senator is evidently only playing a *rôle* he did not create—that the discussion with Russia on the Polish question has terminated in a victory for French diplomacy! You will naturally be curious to know how this wonderful conclusion is arrived at, but the imperialist editor is at no trouble to tell you. He says that "by this discussion Russia has become isolated in Europe, and in this fact she is suffering a great moral chastisement!" Neither more nor less than this. And yet it is well known that Russia is laughing in her sleeve at the embarrassments of France; that she is now, as she always has been, indifferent to what they call at Paris a diplomatic isolation; and we see that Gen. MOURAVIEFF even publishes in his official papers at Warsaw, in order to show his contempt for them and to provoke a laugh at the embarrassments of France, the abuse of him by the Paris papers and their transparent attempts at covering up their humiliation. The poor Poles, who are slaughtered and transported to Siberia in masses, will hardly be satisfied with this sort of "moral chastisement" found by the editor of *La France*—especially in view of the fact that it was France which provoked the same Poles to the resistance which is now costing them their lives and liberties.

The late grand trial of French cuirassed vessels seems to have proved them dangerous sea vessels in a storm. The statements in regard to them vary, the Government journals stating in general terms that they performed well, and the sea-side and opposition journals the contrary. We shall, perhaps, soon know more about it.

MALAKOFF.

OBITUARY.

Lord Lyndhurst.

In the telegraphic summary of European news received from St. John's, N. F., will be found an announcement of the death of JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY, BARON LYNDHURST, whose serious illness was before reported. This eminent British statesman was born in 1772, at Boston, Mass., where his father, COPLEY, the artist, then resided. He was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, to be educated, and in 1804 was admitted to the English Bar. Having, from 1819 to 1827, successively filled the offices of Solicitor-General, Attorney-General and Master of the Rolls, in the latter year he was elevated, under Tory auspices, to the Lord Chancellorship of England, continuing in office during three Administrations, and afterward accepting the judicial seat of Lord Chief Baron. He resumed his seat on the Woolsack on the formation of the first Peel Ministry, and on the defeat of that Administration became a formidable Opposition leader. His speeches at this time were characterized by power, brilliancy, bitterness and sarcasm, particularly his annual review of each session, and they are considered as having exercised an enormous influence in reanimating the Conservative party, which in 1841 restored power to Sir ROBERT PEEL, and the Great Seal to their author. In 1846, at the fall of the Peel Ministry, Lord LYNDHURST declared himself to be "at the close of his public, almost his natural life," but his voice has since been often heard in the House of Lords. In personal appearance Lord LYNDHURST was remarkably handsome, and although he was not less than 90 years of age, his vigorous and graceful mien gave him a very much younger bearing. For the last eight years Lord LYNDHURST has not been seen in public life, but to the day of his death he continued one of the most trusted advisers of the Crown, and the conduct of the leaders of the party in power is understood to have been greatly influenced, if not entirely guided, by his counsel.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Demoralization of Price's Army—Price Superseded by Holmes—A Mutiny in the Rebel Camp—The Guerrilla Shelby—Union Sentiment in Texas.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The Memphis *Argus* has news from Little Rock up to the 11th inst. All was quiet there.

On the 26th ult. KIRBY SMITH visited the rebel army at Arkadelphia, and finding Gen. PRICE'S forces demoralized, relieved him from the command and placed Gen. HOLMES in his stead.

Both officers and men harbored feelings of hatred toward Gen. HOLMES ever since the battle of Helena. Consequently the placing of HOLMES over PRICE produced mutiny.

Both officers and men swore that they would not submit to the change.

The streets of Arkadelphia, and the roads leading to the camps, were crowded with soldiers and officers in great confusion, between Sunday afternoon and the Friday morning following. From 500 to 700 men deserted.

The whole combined force of the rebel Trans-Mississippi Department is estimated at less than 20,000 effective men, owing to the disaffection and desertion on the part of the rebel soldiers.

To prevent further desertion, the rebel army was moved further South. The Commissary and Quartermaster stores were moved to Waco, on the Rio Brazos.

Gen. KIRBY SMITH'S headquarters were at Marshall.

The rebel guerrilla SHELBY has crossed the Arkansas River in the direction of Missouri, to look after a number of Missourians. He had with him 800 well-mounted men. Col. CLOUD had gone in pursuit of him.

Since the defeat of the Confederates at Helena, a better feeling has existed between Gen. PRICE and HOLMES.

On HOLMES superseding PRICE, the animosity had resulted in a challenge to fight a duel. The difficulty, however, was finally settled by the friends of the two officers, and they are now the best of friends again.

The reconciliation between the two rebel Generals had a good effect on the rebel army.

A strong Union feeling began to manifest itself in Northern Texas about the time the news was received of the surrender of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. Secret Union organizations were formed, a number of men holding situations under the Confederate Government becoming active members of them. As the result of this movement at the August election, MORGAN, the Union candidate for Congress in the First Congressional District, comprising nineteen northern counties in the State, was elected.

Skirmish Near Vicksburgh—Important Movements on Foot.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1863.

A special dispatch from Cairo says: "A skirmish took place about the 13th inst. on Big Black River, eighteen miles below Vicksburgh, with WIRT ADAMS'S Rebel cavalry, numbering 200.

Our loss was one killed. The rebel loss was fifteen killed and wounded.

The rebels were driven beyond Port Gibson.

A Vicksburgh letter, dated the 13th, says: "We shall in all probability have a Provisional Government established in Mississippi in two or three weeks. Col. MARKLAND, of Kentucky, is spoken of as most likely to fill the gubernatorial chair." The letter adds that important movements are on the tapis, and in two weeks there will be no armed foe upon the soil of Mississippi.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The election throughout the State for five Judges of the Supreme, and fourteen Judges of the District Courts, as well as for county, municipal and local magistrates, of every degree, took place to-day. The returns indicate a slight vote and Union majorities.

The independent Union nominees for Judges of this city and county are elected by large majorities over the regular Union candidates.

Business was mostly suspended on account of the election.

Dates from Honolulu are to the 24th of September. The ship *N. B. Palmer* had completed her cargo at that port and sailed for Hong Kong.

News received there from the Arctic Ocean reported the loss of the whaler *Electra* off Fox Island.

Death of Gen. Darcy.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 22.

Gen. JOHN S. DARCY, one of the most eminent practicing physicians of this State, died this morning of paralysis, aged 76 years.

Gen. DARCY was prominently noted for his personal popularity and influence. He was United States Marshal under the Administrations of Gen. JACKSON and MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Gen. DARCY was the first and only President of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.

He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having held the office of Grand Master of the State of New-Jersey, and held during his life-time many other positions of honor and trust.

Gov. Bramlett.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Gov. BRAMLETT, of this State, is about to visit the State of New-York, on the invitation of some of its most prominent citizens, to speak on national questions.

He is to be at Buffalo on Monday, Oct. 26, and at Rochester on Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The Murder of Lieut. White.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 22.

Col. SOTHERON, the murderer of Lieut. WHITE, is a rebel sympathizer, of St. Mary's County. He was formerly a member of the State Legislature, and was about being arrested by the authorities for recruiting citizens of Maryland into the rebel service when this murder occurred.

It is feared that Col. SOTHERON has been extensively engaged in recruiting for the rebels.

Sale of a Prize.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The prize steamer *Cronstadt*, captured by the gunboat *Rhode Island*, was sold to-day for $41,000.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Our Navy—The New Fleet of Swift Steamers Building—Description of the Vessels, &c.

It is generally known that the Navy Department is having built a fleet of swift steamers for the navy. The depredations committed on our commerce by the pirates *Alabama*, *Florida* and others having rendered it indispensable for us to have vessels whose chief characteristic is speed, the Government has set about the work vigorously, as will be seen from the following statement of facts.

Exclusive of the iron-clads *Puritan* and *Dictator*, which are to be the fastest vessels of the kind ever constructed here—their engines having cylinders of over a hundred inches in diameter—three wooden steamers, of probably from 2,500 to 4,000 tons burden, are now on the stocks. One of them, the *Idaho*, building by Mr. HENRY STEERS, was minutely described in our columns a few days since. The second is the *Wambanogue*, a magnificent craft of nearly 3,000 tons burden, building in the ship-house at the Brooklyn Navy-yard from which the celebrated steam frigate *Niagara* was launched.

The following is a list of the fast vessels under orders to be built:

Name.	Where Building.	Condition.
Idaho	Greenpoint	Half planked.
Wambanogue	Brooklyn Navy-yard	Keel laid.
Ammoncosuc	Boston	In frame.
No. 1	Philadelphia	Keel laid.
No. 2	New-York	Preparing keel.
No. 3	New-York	Preparing keel.
No. 4	New-York	Preparing keel.
No. 5	Portsmouth, N. H	Preparing keel.
No. 6	Portsmouth, N. H	Preparing keel.
No. 7	Portsmouth, N. H	Preparing keel.
No. 8	Philadelphia	Preparing keel.
No. 9	Philadelphia	Preparing keel.
No. 10	Philadelphia	Preparing keel.
No. 11	Boston	Preparing keel.
No. 12	Boston	Preparing keel.
No. 13	Boston	Preparing keel.

We append as many of the particulars of these vessels as can be obtained at present. The *Idaho* has already been fully described.

THE WAMBANOGUE.

The keel of this vessel was laid two or three weeks since, and in order to give the constructor full scope for the vessel blocks are laid some 35 feet outside of the ship-house, within a few feet, indeed, of the Navy-yard bumps. The length of the *Wambanogue* is to be on deck 325 feet; over all she is longer than any vessel ever constructed for the navy. Her breadth is in proportion, and her depth of hold something about 30 feet. She will be very sharp, her lines being formed in the most artistic manner. Her hull will be made of the best white oak; but the builder has liberty to introduce whatever descriptions of timber or improvements he may think advisable. The machinery of the *Wambanogue* will be of the most powerful character. It will be built at one of our first-class machine-shops, and will probably be completed when the ship is launched. Mr. LENTHALL, the Chief of the Bureau of Construction, is said to have determined on giving the *Wambanogue* engines as powerful as Mr. DELANO wishes.

THE AMMONCOSUC.

This new sloop-of-war will be the largest vessel of her class ever built for the navy, and will prove both formidable and fast. Her dimensions are as follows: Length over all, 345 feet; length between perpendiculars, 326 feet; beam extreme, 44½ feet; and depth to spar deck, 23 feet 10⅜ inches. It will take about six months to construct her, and three months more to supply her with machinery. She will measure 3,000 tons burden, and draw about 16¾ feet of water. She will be the sharpest vessel ever built by the Government, being designed entirely for speed and will be very light. Her speed, it is computed, will reach 16 knots an hour under steam alone. Her armament will comprise seven guns, viz.: Three 200-pounders and four broadside guns of 8-inch bore. She will carry two engines whose cylinders will be 100 inches in diameter, and the diameters of propellers 16 feet. The engines are geared so that the propeller will have double its speed.

NUMBER ONE.

This vessel has been contracted for by Mr. CRAMP, of Philadelphia, the builder of the *New Ironsides*, who has also, within a few days, received another contract to build an iron-clad ram. The description of the fast vessel he is building we have not been able to obtain as yet, as she has not been far advanced. She will, however, be as large probably as the *Wambanogue* or *Idaho*, although of course on a different plan.

THE OTHER SHIPS.

The vessels from No. 1 to 13 constitute a fleet, to build which orders have just been received at the navy-yards. They have not been put on the stocks, however, as yet, the keel blocks only being laid. It is consequently impossible to describe them from the materials at our disposal. They will, however, be 2,000 tons burden, and probably 300 feet long. Of course none of these ships can be constructed for six months, and it is doubtful whether the machinery for them can be ready then, the iron-clads having almost monopolized all the spare time at the disposal of engine contractors of the country. In order to give an idea of the amount of machinery in course of construction and completion for the Navy Department at the different founderies in the United States, it is only necessary to append the following table of new steamers, none of which have yet done any service, and nearly all of which are waiting for their engines:

Vessels.	Condition.	Rate.
27 double enders	Nearly ready for sea	Second.
15 light draft iron-clads	Frames nearly up	Third.
12 fast steamers	Preparing to lay keels	Second.
5 fast steamers	Keels laid	First.
8 Navy-yard iron-clads	4 built and 4 to be built.	Second.
3 ocean iron-clads	Keels laid	First.
1 iron-clad	Almost finished	Third.
9 iron-clads	Nearly finished	Second.
78 vessels.		

This table does not include any of the Western iron-clads, except those built on the Ericsson plan, nor several vessels built after the plans of individual constructors; but it is complete enough to show the amount of work our machinists have in hand, along with private business, and should in a measure teach the public the difficulty of doing so much work with great rapidity.

Affairs at the Navy-Yard.

Business at the Navy-yard is at present being prosecuted in the liveliest manner possible. The stem of the *Wamponoag*—which, when finished, will be one of the largest vessels in the navy—was laid and "shored up" yesterday. The *Wamponoag* is to be a steam propeller, 330 feet in length, 45 feet breadth of beam, and 23 feet depth of hold. There are a large number of workmen engaged on her, and it is believed she will be ready to launch in five or six months.

It has been pretty extensively reported that there is a lack of live oak at the Navy-yard, owing to the difficulty of obtaining it from some of the Southern forests. This, however, is not the case. An official stated yesterday that there was enough on hand to build a dozen first-class ships.

The three war-steamers, *Peoria*, *Tullahoma* and *Algonquin*, are nearly ready for launching. The former will probably go into the water next week.

Exoneration of Chief Engineer Stimers.

The proceedings before the Court of Inquiry in the matter of Chief Engineer STIMERS, U. S. Navy, have been terminated, as will be seen by the following letter from Secretary WELLES. The Court, which sat at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, were assigned the duty of inquiring into the charges of disrespectful language used in reference to his superior officer (Admiral DUPONT) by Mr. STIMERS, soon after the failure of the attack on Fort Sumter. The report of the Court exonerates him from the charges. The inquiry occupied a long time, was very full, and excited very great interest. The result will give very general satisfaction.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 21, 1863.

SIR: You will be pleased to learn that the Court of Inquiry, before which you recently appeared at New-York, have reported "That in their opinion there is no necessity or propriety of further proceedings in the case."

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

To Chief Engineer A. C. STIMERS, United States Navy, New-York.

The French Frigate Guerriere.

The French frigate, which has been some time in the dry dock at the Navy-yard, will move into the North River to-day. The *Guerriere* is said to be one of the finest vessels in the French navy. She is ship-rigged, has a propeller of 600 horse-power, and is able to make under sail and steam 14 miles an hour. She was built at Brest in 1861, and was pierced for 60 guns. Her armament has recently been changed, and she carries now 30 rifled pieces of the largest calibre. Her first voyage was to Mexico, where she took 800 soldiers. She is at present the flagship of Rear-Admiral RENAUD, who commands the French squadron of the West Indies and North American coast. The *Guerriere* carries 544 men, who are exercised in their different departments every day. The repairs to the vessel will be paid for in dollars on the French Government, and not in coin as is usually the case. Although in the French navy there are Paymasters whose duties are similar to those of our own, still all financial matters, generally, are arranged by a Council of Administration, consisting of a Captain, Commander and Chief Paymaster—the Admiral signing all drafts and approving of all bills. Since the *Guerriere* has been at the dock she has been visited by a large number of persons, to all of whom the kindest attentions have been shown. A French officer jocosely remarked to our reporter that his ship was a "female warrior"—meaning that was the literal English translation of the vessel's name.

The Russians Off.

But off only for awhile. They yesterday, at 8 A. M., took the *Daniel Drew* for Albany, in company with a number of other guests of the People's Line, the Central and the Erie Railroads, which companies tendered the invitation. This morning they leave Albany for the Falls; expect to be gone four days, returning by the Erie Railroad.

Departure of the Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Duryee's Zouaves.

One battalion of this favorite old regiment will leave to-day for the battle-field, under its old commander, Col. CLEVELAND WINSLOW, who, with the old officers of the regiment, have been diligently at work for the last three months in reorganizing and preparing this organization for the field. They embark at Staten Island. All the officers are gentlemen who have had two years' experience in the field, consequently the same discipline and efficiency will continue, and the good reputation enjoyed by the old regiment will be perpetuated in its successor. The ranks have been filled by the consolidation of the Thirty-first, Thirty-seventh and part of the Thirty-eighth and Ninth regiments New-York Volunteers, and the men are, with few exceptions, reinlisted men. The former duty done by this regiment is too well known to require recapitulation; and there is every reason to believe that under Col. WINSLOW and his officers many brave deeds will be added to the record this regiment has already placed in the history of the war.

Democratic Assembly Nominations.

TWO "REGULAR" CANDIDATES IN THE THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

The Democratic Assembly Nominating Convention for this District, met on Wednesday evening at Loo's Hotel, Fiftieth-street and Ninth-avenue, and nominated THOMAS RYAN, a liquor dealer in the Eighth-avenue—the vote standing 5 for RYAN and 4 for ALEX. H. REAVEY, a young lawer of considerable ability. Upon the vote being declared, the friends of Mr. REAVEY bolted the Convention and assembled at the National Hotel in Forty-fourth-street, and there, after appointing other delegates to fill vacancies, nominated Mr. REAVEY by acclamation. Thus the Democratic vote will be divided, with about an equal chance for each of the candidates, and also for the Republican nominee—MICHAEL SNYDER—a lager-bier saloon keeper in Ninth-avenue. After the nomination of Mr. REAVEY, a meeting of citizens present was called, and, after action taken toward organizing Election District Associations for the advancement of his interests, a Committee of Five was appointed in each election District, and the machine put ir to regular motion.

DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.—The Democratic Assembly nominations thus far are as follows: First District, Jacob L. Smith; Third District, George M. Curtis; Fourth District, James Murray; Fifth District, Henry Rogers; Sixth District, Walter J. Burke; Seventh District, James Graham; Eighth District, Wm. J. Olvaney; Eleventh District, Carolan O'Brien Bryan; Twelfth District, Joseph A. Lyons; Thirteenth District, Thomas Ryan; Fourteenth District, Robert C. Hutchings; Fifteenth District, Stephen R. Pinckney; Sixteenth District, Michael H. McCann; Seventeenth District, Sidney P. Ingraham.

Queens County Second District.

RUSSELL SMITH'S ACCEPTANCE.

The following letter of acceptance from RUSSELL SMITH, the Union candidate for member of Assembly, will answer the question usually asked concerning new candidates—"Who is he?"

ASTORIA, Queens County, Oct. 10, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., informing me of my unanimous nomination for member of Assembly, by the Union Convention of the Second District of this County.

The action of the Convention, so far as it relates to myself, has taken me by surprise; and I should hesitate to accept the nomination with which it has been pleased to honor me, did I not feel that in times like the present, when the very foundations of our Government are threatened by treachery and rebellion at home, and jealousies abroad, it is the duty of every man, regardless of party predilections, to sustain his part in warding off impending dangers, and in repressing existing evils.

In consenting to become a candidate for the position under such circumstances, I am deeply sensible of the responsibility of the step, and that, if elected, an important duty will devolve upon me, which I must faithfully discharge and fearlessly perform.

Whether elected or not, I stand pledged to use all my influence, whatever it may be, for a vigorous prosecution of the existing war, and for the preservation of the Union in all its integrity, without any concessions whatever to traitors.

With the firm determination, should my election to the Legislature afford me the opportunity, to represent the views and to carry out the wishes of the loyal citizens of the District, and thus in a measure discharge my own duty, I accept the nomination.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
RUSSELL SMITH.

Hon. JOHN D. TOWNSEND, Secretary of Nominating Convention.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Oct. 22, 1863. } One o'clock P. M. }

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President; Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Froment—
Petition of Hose Company number Sixty-one for a new carriage.
Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.
By Alderman Mitchell—
Resignation of Nelson Spratt, as a Commissioner of Deeds.
Which was accepted.
Whereupon he presented the following resolution:
Resolved, That Francis Burke, senior, be, and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Nelson Spratt, resigned.
Which was adopted and directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen this evening, for concurrence.
By the President—
Petition of owners of property, to have Broadway opened from Eighty-sixth-street to the Eleventh-avenue.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
And which was subsequently reconsidered.
Whereupon Alderman Long presented the following resolution:
Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal measures to have Broadway opened according to law, from Eighty-sixth-street to the Eleventh-avenue.
Which was laid over.
By the President—
Resignation of George G. O'Reilly, as Commissioner of Deeds.
Which was accepted.
Whereupon he presented the following resolution:
Resolved, That Patrick Nolan be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of George G. O'Reilly, resigned.
Which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Mitchell—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized to draw his warrant in favor of the following-named persons for the amounts set opposite their names, for services rendered for the celebrating of the Fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three:

Schineller's Brass Band	$41
Jacob Mueller, Band	29
Louis F. Heller, Band	25
Weigand	127
Charles F. Heller	130
Blind Band	109

Which was referred to Special Committee on Celebrating Fourth of July.
By Alderman Long—
Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby granted to W. A. Bradbrook, to erect a hay scale in front of his premises in Carmansville, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That the low and sunken lots on Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, Third and Fourth avenues, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.
By Alderman Long—
Resolved, That the communication of the Comptroller, declining to carry into effect the resolution of the Common Council, for the purchase of the existing lease from the Corporation of a portion of the property known as Mount Morris-square, be referred to the Corporation Counsel, for his opinion on the legal objections mentioned in such communication.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Farley—
Whereas, Another hero has fallen. Again is the Forty-second New-York Volunteers, (Tammany Regiment,) deprived of a gallant and intrepid commander, and again are we called upon to perform the mournful duty of giving expression to our sorrow, for the loss of one who was an upright, honest, intelligent, and respected citizen, as well as heroic, energetic, intrepid, accomplished, and successful soldier. Acting Brigadier-General James E. Mallon has been summoned by a decree of the Omnipotent Will from among us, having been killed at the battle of Bristoe Station, Virginia, on Wednesday, October fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three. And while we bow in meek submission to this new dispensation of Divine Providence, so fearfully manifested for some wise purpose of His own, we ask to be permitted, in our own feeble way, to give expression to the profound grief that is experienced by us, at the loss sustained by our country, our State, and our City, in being forever deprived of the services, the counsel, and the experiences of one who, in every position he occupied, both in civil life and in the military service of the Government, performed every duty intrusted to him with signal ability and marked intensity: and
Whereas, The military career of the deceased soldier, which commenced as a private in the fourth company Seventh regiment, New-York National Guard, and terminated by his death as acting Brigadier-General of the Third brigade, Second division, Second corps, Army of the Potomac, was of such a brilliant and successful character as to elicit the admiration of all, and is deserving of especial mention by this Common Council. Within the short space of less than three years, by an exhibition of indomitable energy and perseverance, combined with unsurpassed application to and intelligent comprehension of the requisites of a good soldier, he succeeded in securing promotion from the position of a private soldier to that of acting Brigadier-General. He was successively the position of Lieutenant in a company of the Fortieth regiment New-York Volunteers, (Mozart,) and was aid to the lamented Kearney, and acted as Assistant Adjutant-General on that gallant General's Staff; was transferred to the Tammany, or Forty-second regiment, by Governor Morgan, and was for gallantry in action promoted to the rank of Major in that regiment. He was for a time appointed by General Burnside as Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal of Hooker's Grand Division, and performed similar services, subsequently, in connection with the Second corps, then under General Couch. He was subsequently promoted to the position of Colonel of the Forty-second regiment New-York Volunteers by Governor Seymour, and commanded that regiment at the battle of Gettysburgh, where his daring and bravery elicited the commendation of his superiors. He was subsequently detached from the army, and was ordered to this City to procure recruits for his war-worn regiment, and having accomplished the purpose, returned to the Army of the Potomac, and lost his life while gallantly leading his regiment to victory; and,
Whereas, It is but proper that the Common Council, in view of the illustrious and invaluable services of the deceased, should, in their own feeble manner, give expression to their sorrow at his loss, and lend their aid to perpetuate his name and fame, in the hope of exciting others to emulate his virtues and patriotism; be it therefore
Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of New-York do deeply and sincerely sympathize with the afflicted family and relatives of the deceased soldier, and we hereby tender them our heartfelt condolence in their affliction; and be it further
Resolved, That in order to perpetuate their appreciation of his invaluable services, as well as to commemorate the valor, the gallantry, the devotion to his country, and the perseverance and energy displayed by him in battling for the integrity of the nation, the foregoing preamble and resolution be suitably engrossed, appropriately framed, and presented on behalf of the Corporation of this City, to the family of the deceased.
Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to flag the sidewalks on the north side of Thirty-third-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Finance presented a report to donate to Andrew Crawford the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full for damages sustained by him by reason of the defective condition of the street at the intersection of Eleventh and Twenty-eighth streets.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report to regulate and grade Ninth-avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street to Lawrence-street.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Streets presented a report, concurring to regulate and grade West-street from Hammond to Hoboken streets.
Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Froment moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from the further consideration of a petition of Rosanna O'Rielly for relief.
Which was carried and the paper laid over.
Alderman Hardy moved to discharge the Committee on Streets from the further consideration of a paper from the Board of Councilmen, permitting Michael O'Lara to place a stand in front of his premises.
Which was carried, and the paper was concurred in.
Alderman Jeremiah moved to discharge the Committee on Sewers from the further consideration of a report from the Board of Councilmen to build a sewer in Morton-street, between Hudson and Washington streets.
Which was concurred in and the paper laid over.
Alderman Hardy moved to discharge the Committee on Salaries and Offices from further consideration of a paper from the Board of Councilmen, appointing Guernsey Sackett a Commissioner of Deeds in place of Carolan O'B. Bryant, resigned.
Which was carried and the paper concurred in.
Alderman McCool moved to discharge the Committee on Repairs and Supplies from consideration of a report from the Board of Councilmen to have a new roof placed on the Country Market, at Jefferson Market.
Which was carried.
The paper was then laid over.
Alderman Mitchell moved to take up a message from His Honor the Mayor, transmitted at the last meeting, returning unapproved sundry bills for reception of returned volunteers.
Which was carried.
He then moved a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen, inasmuch as certain bills had been added to those passed by the Board, making in effect an amendment to the action of the Board on such bills.
Alderman Hall moved a reference of the subject to the Committee on National Affairs.
Which was carried on a division by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.
Negative—Alderman Mitchell, Long—2.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the City Inspector relative to the health of the City.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, } NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1863. }

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN:

The laws relating to the public health must be considered among the most important, and on the judicious yet prompt enforcement of them depends almost entirely the welfare and prosperity of this great City. Too much care cannot be exercised by the authorities of densely populated towns in regard to the sanitary laws which are to affect them. A neglect of this invites disease, which sooner or later spreads desolation and death in every section, drives out the population, is a bar to all intercourse from abroad, dries up the sources of trade and commerce, and virtually paralyses every effort intended to give life, vigor and prosperity to its various interests.

A strict watchfulness, then, over the sanitary condition of the City, cannot, I think, be too frequently urged, or the blighting effects of its neglect be too strongly dilated upon.

This important subject, falling, as it does, more directly under my own supervision, and the laws which you enact in regard to it depending almost entirely for their enforcement upon this Department, I have taken the liberty more than once of bringing certain measures before your Honorable Body for consideration and adoption, if you should deem them wise and proper. I again desire to refer to certain matters connected with this subject, which, in my opinion, are of no less importance than those heretofore brought to your consideration.

Cleanliness is the first great law which nature demands of us for the preservation of health. Uncleanliness of the person, or of habited tenements, or of the grounds surrounding them, is sure to breed disease and death. It becomes necessary, then, for the comfort and happiness of all, that these matters should be closely and carefully watched, not only by the individual himself, but also by the authorities having so intimately the health of the inhabitants of our City in charge.

Among other subjects more lately referred to by me and brought before the Common Council for consideration, is that of our Slaughter Houses located indiscriminately throughout the City. That these are a great nuisance, endangering the public health, no one can deny.

That they are seriously detrimental to all improvements of property in their vicinity and greatly depreciate its value, is self-evident. Their removal then, and the selection of central points on the East and North Rivers, where this important business could be carried on to far greater advantage and economy to our butchers than at present, are of vital interest to all. But I have so lately given my views in full upon this subject, that it is unnecessary to make further reference to it here, trusting to your wisdom to perfect such legislation as may be required to introduce and complete this great reform, the lanes, streets and avenues of our City, through a system of combined and judiciously arranged labor, and the strict enforcement of certain rules and regulations, were, perhaps, never so cleanly as now, and if more power were conferred upon this Department, to allow its officers to enter houses and grounds, and enforce with a more rigid hand the removal of all deleterious substances, much, I think, would be gained.

The present cleanly condition of our streets, has not been obtained without great expense, but I think, upon comparison of the amount of labor performed, and the cost attending the work during the period of the present year in which the streets have been cleaned under the supervision of this Department, with a similar period of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, before the Hackley contract was made, it will be plainly perceived that the work this year has been performed at as small an expense, if not smaller in proportion, than in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

In making this comparison, it must be borne in mind that many causes have contributed to increase both the amount and cost of the work. Among the principal of these may be mentioned, the excessively filthy condition of the streets as left by the contractor at the time the work was assumed by the City Inspector. The immense quantities of sand and rubbish left on the streets by the railroad companies in relaying the tracks in the streets of our City; the large number of tenement houses (being two hundred and eighty-one) which have been erected within the past year, from which it is well known more filth and ashes have to be removed than from any other class of buildings, and the increased area of paved streets requiring to be cleaned, amounting, I am informed, to one-tenth of the area in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, as well as the large number of all classes of buildings erected since that year, and the corresponding increase of population. To all this must be added the increased cost of all kinds of labor, being one-sixth in the pay of sweepers by the day, one-fourth in the price per load of carting ashes and garbage, and one-third in the price per load of carting street-dirt and manure.

In order to show these facts more clearly, I have caused tabular statements to be prepared of the amount of work performed and the cost of the same during similar periods of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, commencing on the first month of May (the date when this Department commenced the work in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three,) and ending about the tenth day of October in each year.

These statements are appended hereto, and show, first, the great increase in the amount of labor performed during the period mentioned in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, over that in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, as follows:

Number of days' work sweeping performed in 1859, was	25,865½
Number of days' work sweeping performed in 1863, was	49,554½
Increase in 1863	23,748½
Number of loads of Ashes and Garbage carted from the streets in 1859, was	140,163
Number of loads of Ashes and Garbage carted from the streets in 1863, was	161,263
Increase in 1863	21,100
Number of loads of Street dirt and Manure carted from the streets in 1859, was	147,448
Number of loads of Street dirt and Manure carted from the streets in 1863, was	158,753
Increase in 1863	11,305

These statements show, secondly, the increased expense of the work. In making a just estimate of the comparative cost of the work, we should ascertain what the labor performed in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine would have cost if the same prices were then paid as have been in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and by adding thereto the cost of the increased amount of labor in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, shown above, it will be perceived, as I have before stated, that the expense in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three has not been greater, comparatively, than in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine:

In 1859 the number of days' work sweeping performed during the period above mentioned was 25,865½, the cost of which, at the price then paid—$1 50 per diem—amounted to	$38,798 62
At the price of $1 75 per diem, now paid, it would have cost one-sixth more, viz.	6,451 48
If to this were added the cost of the increased amount of labor performed in 1863, viz. 23,748½ days' work, at $1 75 per diem	41,559 87
The total expense of sweeping in 1863 would have been	$86,710 02
While the actual expense in 1863 was	$81,819 50
Showing a comparative decrease of the expense in 1863 of	$4,900 33
In 1859 the number of loads of ashes, &c., carted from the streets during the same period was 140,163, costing, at the average price per load then paid, (24 87-100 cents,) the sum of	$34,858 30
At the average price per load now paid, (33 40-100,) the cost would have been greater by	$11,056 14
Add to this, as above, the cost of the increased number of loads removed in 1863, viz.: 21,000 loads at 33 40-100 cents per load	7,047 40
And the total expense of this item would have been	$53,861 84
While the actual expense in 1863 was	53,871 79
Showing a comparative increase of the expense in 1863 of only	$9 94
In 1859 the number of loads of street dirt, &c., carted from the streets during the same period was 147,448, costing, at the average price per load then paid, (10⅓ cents,) the sum of	$38,781 57
At the average price per load now paid, (30 cts.,) the cost would have been greater by	15,452 83
Add to this, as above, the cost of the increased number of loads removed in 1863, viz: 11,305 loads at 30 cents per load	$3,391 50
And the total expense of this item would have been	47,625 90
While the actual expense in 1863 was	47,692 59
Showing a comparative increase of the expense in 1863 of only	$66 69

The above shows an actual decrease in the comparative expense of these three items, of $4,833 76 in 1863, below that of 1859.

There are other items of expense attending the work of cleaning the streets, such as the pay of Inspectors &c., at the several dumping-grounds, the cost of freighting the ashes, &c., from the City, &c., &c., of which no tabular statement can be made by which to institute comparison between one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, but it must be apparent that the same causes which have increased the expenses in the particulars above shown, must have also increased these, namely, the increased amount of labor performed and the increased price of such labor.

I have been led to present to you the foregoing remarks, from the fact that within a few weeks, your Honorable Body will be engaged in making appropriations for the ensuing year, and as upon the thorough performance of the work of street cleaning depends in a great measure the preservation of the health of our City, I would suggest that it would be unwise to allow motives of false economy to govern your action in making an appropriation for the object. Besides, it is an undoubted truth, that our citizens would not be satisfied if, in consequence of an inadequate appropriation, the streets should be permitted to relapse into the filthy condition in which they were when this Department resumed the work upon the abrogation of the Hackley contract.

There is one other subject of great importance, in my opinion, not only to the sanitary condition of our City, but to its financial interests, to which I desire to call your attention. I allude to our Public Markets. They are generally in excellent order, creditable alike to the occupants of the stalls and those having these establishments directly in charge, but some of them are in a most dilapidated and deplorable condition, particularly Fulton, Washington and West Washington Markets. They are located on low and filthy grounds, the sheds are decayed, and so illy arranged, and the drainage so imperfect, that it is almost impossible to keep them in a condition either clean, healthy or comfortable. In a sanitary point of view, it becomes my duty to say that, in their present condition, they are each of them nuisances, endangering the health not only of their occupants but of those visiting them. I would, therefore, respectfully recommend that new structures be erected for market purposes, and I would suggest that sites therefore be selected, upon grounds belonging to the City above Canal-street, on the East and North Rivers. For this purpose no better places could be chosen than the plot on the North River known as the Gansevoort property, and the plot on the East River known as the Lowber property.

Both belong to the City, and are admirably adapted for market purposes, having an extensive river front and excellent facilities for drainage. Here they would be located amidst a dense population, and would afford immediate accommodation to the inhabitants of their respective neighborhoods, who have now to travel the great distance from their residences to the present locations of the markets, at much less of time and convenience. As soon as the new markets are erected, their present sites could be sold by the City for a sum exceeding the whole cost of both lands and buildings at their new locations.

The interests of the occupants of stands and stalls in the present markets would, of course, be protected by assigning to them equally as good, if not better, stands in the new markets.

As this reform is required for so many reasons especially for the preservation of the public health, and will most assuredly have to be effected in the course of a few years, I would call your attention to the necessity of adopting measures at the earliest possible day to provide for its accomplishment.

When once decided upon, time will be required for the erection of the new structures, and by the time they are completed, even if commenced at once, the necessity of this reform will have become imperative.

There are other matters which I shall have occasion at some future time to bring before your Honorable body, but the already great length of this communication admonishes me to defer them for the present.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
City Inspector.

Statement Showing Work Done in Cleaning Streets and Removing Dirt, Ashes, &c., with the Cost of the Same, from May 15 to October 8, 1859, Twenty-one Weeks:

Week end'g	Sweepers. No. Days.	Sweepers. Cost.	Dirt. No. Loads.	Dirt. Cost.
May 21	705	$1,057 50	6,915	$1,092 00
May 28	1,230	1,845 00	8,791	1,673 38
June 4	1,064½	1,596 38	7,708	1,517 86
June 11	1,782	2,673 00	12,950	2,574 83
June 18	1,189½	1,783 87	7,537	1,453 82
June 25	976½	1,465 13	7,256	1,377 50
July 2	2,31¾	3,046 87	11,355	2,284 48
July 9	1,611	2,416 00	8,949	1,801 88
July 16	1,255½	2,037 75	6,952	1,362 43
July 23	1,432	2,148 50	7,642	1,535 91
July 30	1,597	2,360 50	7,197	1,414 78
Aug. 6	1,221	1,831 50	6,013	1,149 78
Aug. 13	1,265¼	1,897 88	6,994	1,1-8 33
Aug. 20	1,258¾	1,888 12	6,652	1,277 01
Aug. 27	893¼	1,339 88	4,189	802 74
Sept. 3	1,063	1,594 50	5,646	1,197 85
Sept. 10	1,097	1,645 50	5,868	1,120 41
Sept. 17	993¼	1,489 87	4,828	905 85
Sept. 24	1,216¼	1,824 37	7,024	1,348 65
Oct. 1	539¼	808 88	2,347	464 12
Oct. 8	1,371¾	2,057 62	6,715	1,328 47
Total	25,865¾	$38,708 62	147,448	$38,781 57

(Continued.)

Week ending 1863.	Ashes. No. loads.	Ashes. Cost.	Pay of Inspectors, &c.
May 21	4,071	$972 04	
May 28	7,613	1,808 59	$1,046 00
June 4	6,936	1,725 73	
June 11	7,254	1,787 04	1,397 25
June 18	6,699	1,686 83	
June 25	6,548	1,631 61	1,316 62
July 2	6,750	1,646 35	
July 9	6,006	1,512 80	1,320 25
July 16	5,844	1,446 15	
July 23	6,912	1,723 60	1,430 50
July 30	6,308	1,567 50	
Aug. 6	6,359	1,601 23	1,642 25
Aug. 13	6,401	1,605 49	
Aug. 20	6,495	1,611 30	1,495 50
Aug. 27	6,094	1,495 83	
Sept. 3	6,522	1,610 89	1,515 37
Sept. 10	7,423	1,860 45	
Sept. 17	6,464	1,640 38	1,602 62
Sept. 24	8,099	2,006 22	
Oct. 1	7,759	1,888 37	1,599 00
Oct. 8	7,994	1,991 40	842 25
Total	140,163	$34,359 30	$15,217 61

Statement showing Work done in Cleaning Streets and Removing Dirt, Ashes, etc., with the Cost of the Same, from May 15 to Oct. 10, 1863—21 Weeks and 2 Days.

Week ending 1863.	Sweepers. No. Days.	Sweepers. Cost.	Dirt. No. Loads.	Dirt. Cost.
May 15 to 23, 9 days	3,147	$4,817 22	19,928	$4,782 05
May 30	2,315½	3,564 84	11,652	3,447 79
June 6	1,463¾	2,264 80	4,033	1,821 63
June 13	1,369½	2,139 67	3,905	1,526 67
June 20	2,142	3,3 9 69	11,252	3,536 24
June 27	2,581	3,946 63	11,285	3,432 27
July 4	2,381¾	3,692 66	8,258	2,967 86
July 11	1,463¾	2,264 80	4,033	1,821 63
July 18	1,251	2,233 44	2,960	946 41
July 25	3,178½	5,612 76	9,971	3,131 04
Aug. 1	2,357½	4,192 79	6,805	1,988 55
Aug. 8	2,319½	4,105 59	6,381	1,932 98
Aug. 15	2,270¾	4,022 53	6,101	1,829 01
Aug. 22	2,287	4,103 08	6,455	1,913 80
Aug. 29	2,421½	4,341 47	6,372	1,887 01
Sept. 5	1,953	3,835 77	5,250	1,542 72
Sept. 12	2,218	3,865 99	6,091	1,776 97
Sept. 19	2,606	3,984 99	5,326	1,530 46
Sept. 26	2,840¾	4,277 90	6,980	1,720 54
Oct. 3	2,810	4,299 19	5,675	1,606 50
Oct. 10	2,973	4,507 08	6,891	1,946 84
Total	49,554½	$81,819 59	158,783	$47,692 59

(Continued.)

Week ending 1863.	Ashes, &c. No. loads.	Ashes, &c. Cost.	Pay of Inspectors, &c.
May 15 to 23 (9 days)	13,065	$3,537 44	
May 30	8,225	2,555 01	$1,627 30
June 6	3,900	1,227 75	758 67
June 13	3,322	1,191 05	
June 20	9,554	3,505 87	1,748 00
June

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 22, 1863.

$3,000	U.S. 6s,'81.Co.	C..110	
500	do		109⅜
3,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p.c.		
	N. Oct. & Ap		107⅛
13,000	do		107⅜
4,000	do. F. & Aug.		107⅜
5,000	U.S. 6s, 1-yr.c.		102⅜
28,000	do		99⅜
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '81		103½
3,500	Ill. War Loan		102
22,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.		62⅜
4,000	Virginia State 6s.		58
1,000	N. C. State 6s		60
5,000	do		59
3,000	Mo. State 6s		67⅜
20,000	do		67⅜
5,000	do		67
7,000	do		66⅜
3,000	Mo. 6s, 1s.to H.& St. J. R		83
1,000	Cal. St. 7s		120½
5,000	do		120¾
10,000	Erie 2d M. Bs.		83.112
4,000	Hud. R. 3d M		131
13,000	M. C. & Co. 1st M. & Sk.Fd. B		118
26,000	Ohio & Miss. R.C.		83
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. B		117
5,000	Ak. & T. H.In.B.		89
1,000	C. & N.W. S. F. B.		101¾
6,000	C. & N.W. 2d M.		76½
3,000	Chic. & N.W. I. B.		98½
2,500	D. L. & W. 1st M.		114
5,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.		x104
10,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.		86
2,000	Mar. M. Co. 1 M.		105
5,000	Penins. R. 1st M		90
25	Phœnix Bank		110
10	Ocean Bank		96
30	Man. & Mer. Bank		100½
85,000	Amer. Gold		142⅜
10,000	do		142⅞
65,000	do		143
50	Canton Co		34½
500	do		34¾
500	do		34
100	do		33½
500	do		33
100	do		33¾
54	Dl.&Hud. Canal Co.		170
30	do		171
350	Cumb. Coal Prfd		38½
100	do		40
100	do		36⅜
100	do		s30 36⅜
100	Quicksilv M. Co		63
100	do		63¾
500	do		63⅜
100	Q'tz Hill M. Co		20
100	do		20⅛
50	Mar. M. Co		52
100	Cen. Am. Tr. Co		39
100	Pac. Mail S. Co		230
500	N. Y. Cen. R		138½
100	do		138¾
2250	do		138
200	do		s10 137⅜
200	do		137⅜
90	do		137⅜
2600	do		137⅜
300	do		137⅝
600	do		s30 137⅝
700	do		s30 137⅜
200	do		b10 138
200	do		s30 138
1100	do		138⅜
25	Panama R		188
100	Erie Railroad		109
350	do		109¾
200	do		s30 109¾
200	do		b15 109⅞
300	do		109⅝
160	do		b30 109⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Mo. State 6s		67⅛
$25,000	Am. Gold		144¼
100	Canton Co		33⅜
100	Cumb. Coal Pr		36
200	do		36⅜
100	do		36⅜
800	do		36¾
100	do		36⅞
200	N. Y. Cen. R		138⅜
	do		138¾
280	do		138⅝
200	do		138⅜
100	do		s30.138
500	do		138
100	do		137⅞
100	do		s30.137⅜
400	Erie R		109⅞
600	do		109¾
200	do		b30.109¾
800	do		b30.109⅜
3000	do		b30 110
160	Hudson R. R		140⅜
200	do		141
500	Harlem R		94¼
1000	do		94
500	do		93⅞
1000	do		s10 93⅝
145	Mich. Cen. R		124⅜
100	do		125

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$40,000	Am. Gold		144⅛
50,000	do		144⅜
1000	N. Y. Cen. R		138⅜
200	do		139
160	do		c.138⅜
200	do		138⅜
1200	Erie Railway		109⅜
700	do		109⅝
200	do		c 109⅞
100	do		b10. 109⅜
100	do		b3. 109⅜
100	do		109⅜
100	do		b3 109⅝
100	do		s3 109⅝
500	Erie R. Pref		s3.105⅞
350	Hudson R. R		140¾
100	do		140⅜
100	do		b3.140⅜
900	Har. Railroad		s3 95
1400	do		95
100	do		b3 95
200	do		94⅞
800	do		94⅜
200	Reading R		122⅜
400	do		122⅝
500	do		s30.122⅝
100	M. S. & N. I		87
1000	do		86⅞
100	do		86⅞
100	do		b3 87
100	do		b30 87⅛
200	do		b30 87⅜
300	M. S. & N. I. G. S		149
300	do		148⅜
50	Ill. Cen. R. S		125
200	do		b30.125⅛
1000	Cleve. & P. R		108⅜
2000	do		108
460	do		107¾
150	Gal. & Chic. R		113¾
100	do		112¾
500	do		113
400	do		113½
300	Cleve. & Tol. R		114⅛
300	Chic. & R. I. R		108⅜
200	do		108⅝
100	do		108⅜
100	M. & P. Du C		b30 68
50	do		68⅜
100	P., F.W. & C. R		85⅜
100	do		85½
100	A. & T. H. R		65

200	Erie R. Pref		105
100	do		b4 106⅛
100	do		b7. 106⅛
300	do		106⅛
600	Hud. River R		140
300	do		b30. 140⅜
25	Harlem R		93
1000	do		97
1500	do		97⅛
50	do		97¼
350	do		97⅜
100	do		s3 97
1200	Reading R		122⅛
400	do		122⅜
200	do		b10. 122⅝
20	Mich. Cen. R		124
400	do		124⅛
100	do		b10. 124⅜
1000	M. S. & N. I. R		87¼
550	do		87⅜
300	do		b15 87⅜
200	do		b10 87¼
100	do		s15 87⅛
50	do		s10 87⅛
300	do		b30 87⅜
1850	M. S. & N. I. G. S		148
300	do		148⅜
50	Ill. Cen. R. S		125
100	do		b30. 125⅛
400	do		s30. 125⅜
100	do		125⅜
100	do		b30. 125⅛
1100	Clev. & Pitts		104⅜
300	do		b10. 106⅛
1200	do		b30 107
800	do		b30 107
400	do		b10. 107
4500	do		107
100	do		107⅛
50	Clev. Col. & Cin. R		160
1600	Gal. & Chi. R		112
200	do		b30. 112⅜
100	do		b30. 112⅛
100	do		b10. 113⅛
300	do		112¾
700	Clev. & Tol. R		114⅜
200	do		114⅜
1000	do		114
50	Chi. & R. Is		b15. 109
50	do		108¾
200	Mil. & P. Du G		68⅜
50	do		68⅝
50	do		68¼
9	do		c 68⅜
50	Mil. & P. Du C.		2d Pr 87
150	Tol. & Wab. R		b10 65
100	Tol. & Wab. Pref		85
100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C		85
10	do		85¾
100	do		85½
200	Chic. & Alt		80
400	do		80¾
150	do		81
150	do		81¼
200	Chic. & Alt. pref		92
108	Mar. & Cin. 1st pref		71¾
29	Mar. & Cin. 2d Pr		51¾
200	Miss. & Mo. R		36

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

350	N. Y. Cen. R		b10.138½
100	do		138⅜
100	do		138¾
300	Erie R		110
300	do		b3.110
100	do		s10. 110
2400	do		110⅛
100	do		110⅜
100	do		b3.110⅜
100	do		b5 110⅛
200	Hud. R. R		140⅜
100	Harlem R		94
100	do		94¾
200	Reading Railroad		122⅜
100	M. Se. & N. I. G		149
300	Ill. Cen. R		125⅜
100	Cleve. & Pitts		b3.108⅜
100	do		108¾
400	do		b3.108⅝
200	do		108⅝
80	Gal. & Chic. R		113⅜
800	do		113¾
100	do		113⅞
200	Chi. & R. I. R		108⅜
200	do		b3 108⅜
200	T. H. & Alton P.		b10 84
100	do		84
200	Cumb. Coal		36⅜
200	do		36¾
200	Bucks Co. Lead Co		1⅞

ties advanced the 7.30 ₱ cents. of 1861-'64 to 107½ ₱ cent. and interest to-day. For the registered 6 ₱ cent. Stock of 1861-'81 108½ ₱ cent. was bid. The sales of the Popular Loan in this market to-day amount to $1,336,250. The disbursements of the Treasury Office to-day were large, and the balance at the close of the day is partially reduced from yesterday.

There was a large business done on the Railway list to-day at the advanced prices of yesterday, and in many instances at a further advance. The activity in speculation has become decidedly more general through the New-York and Western Roads, and various parties on the Street appear to be shaping their operations for a November rise. The large business reported on the New-York Central for the fiscal year recently closed, and the near prospect for the Erie Road of the completion of the broad guage connection between New-York and St. Louis, have both had their influence on the market to-day, though it was not until the afternoon that the demand for Erie assumed decided buoyancy. Among the Western Roads, Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Galena and Chicago had the largest advance over yesterday's sales, and next to these Illinois Central and Alton and Chicago.

At 4 o'clock the Railway list generally left left off firm. There was a reaction against the price of Gold to 143¾ ₱ cent.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	144¾	143½	Harlem Pref	107	107
U.S. 6s, 1881	110	110	Mich. Central	124⅜	125
N. Y. Central	138⅜	138⅜	Mich. Southern	87⅛	87
Erie	109⅛	110⅛	Mich. Guarant'd.	147⅜	149
Erie Preferred	105	105⅜	Illinois Cen	124½	125⅛
Hudson	138⅛	140⅜	Pittsburgh	105⅞	108⅜
Pacific Mail	230	230	Fort Wayne	85⅜	85⅜
Harlem	93	94⅜	Rock Island	102	102⅜
Canton	31⅜	34	Galena	111⅛	113¾
Treas. Certs. new	99⅛	99⅛	Reading	122⅜	122⅝
Toledo	115	114⅜	Quicksilver	63	63
Northwest	44⅜	45⅜	Chicago and A	79	81⅜

THURSDAY, Oct. 22—P. M.

The speculators in the Gold room, corner of Exchange-place and William-street, were early on the ground this morning, and ready, on certain undefined rumors of a foreign loan, to sell the market down. The price fell from 144¾ ₱ cent., as quoted at the close yesterday afternoon, to 141@140 ₱ cent., from which point the demand rallied, and the registered sales at the First Board of the Stock Exchange were at 142¾ @143 ₱ cent. At the Second Board the price went to 144¼ ₱ cent. In reference to the rumors upon which speculation siezed, this morning, we can find no better authority than one or more special dispatches in the morning papers from Washington, which seem to be based on the circumstance, that of late the regular subscriptions to the Popular Loan, for transmission abroad, have rapidly increased in number and amount, but to no such extent as to justify the talk of twenty or twenty-five millions sterling money. The Exchanges for Saturday's steamer are quoted, this afternoon, at 158@159 ₱ cent. on London; but unsettled.

The increase of speculation in the Railway and other Stocks on the Stock Exchange has added somewhat to the movement of Money among the Brokers, and there is more done at 7 ₱ cent. than at 6 on miscellaneous collateral. The lower rate is accepted by lenders on Government and other choice Securities.

The strong demand for Government Securi-

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Metropolitan	117
Merchants'	109	Citizens'	104
Union	113	People's	102
America	125	Grocers'	110
Phœnix	110	Market	104
North River	108	Nassau	108
Tradesmen's	110	Shoe & Leather	107
Commerce	106⅜	Continental	97
Mech. Bkg. Ass'n	100	St. Nicholas	100
Broadway	165	Commonwealth	101⅜
Ocean	95⅜	Atlantic	100
Am. Exchange	110	New-York County	126
Chatham	100	Imp. and Traders'	108⅜
Bank of N. America	107	Park	135
Hanover	100	Manufac. & Mer	100⅛
Irving	95		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s		120	
N.Y. Cen 6s, Real Est.		103	
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64		103⅛	
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '70		116	
N. Y. Cen. Con. 7s, '76		135	
Erie R. firsts, '68		112	
Erie R. seconds, '79		113	
Erie thirds, '83		112	
Erie fifths, '88		109	
Buff. N. Y. & E. firsts, '77		109	
Hud. R. firsts, '69		113	
Hud. R. thirds '75		130	
Har. firsts, '69 & '73		112	
Harlem thirds, '68		102	
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82		118	
Chi. B. & Q. firsts		122	
Michigan S. seconds		106⅜	
N. Ind Goshen Line'68		106	
Ill. Central, '75		117	
Al. & T. H. firsts		103	
Al. & T. H. 2d pref		93	
Al. & T. H. Inc		89	
Chi. & N. W. S. F		104⅛	
Chi. & N. W. Ext		90	
Chi. & N.W. Int. Bs		98	
Chi. & N. W. first M		98	
Chi. & N. W. 2ds		76¼	
Del., L. & W. 1sts		114	
Tol. & W. 1sts		102	
Tol. & Wab. seconds		85⅜	
M. & P. du C. firsts		106	
Gal. & Chic. Extd		114	
Chi. & R. I. 1sts		106	
Clev. & Tol. S. F		111	
New J. C. firsts		104	
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts		116⅜	
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds		104	
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds		87	
Clev. & Pitts. 4ths		85	
Miss. & Mo. L. G		62	

Mr. H McCulloch, the Comptroller of the National Currency at Washington, is on a brief visit to this City, and on Wednesday evening had a pleasant meeting with a number of prominent merchants and Bankers at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, in reference to the extension of the new National System of Banking in this State and City. His explanations of the system and the earnestness of his confidence in its ultimate great success, as it comes to be understood by the banking interest throughout the country, we learn, made a most favorable impression on the gentlemen present, and the meeting, though of an informal, as well as impromptu nature, appointed, before adjourning, a Select Committee on the extension of the system in the City of New-York.

We learn that the Erie Company expect to be able to run broad gauge through from the Long Dock opposite this City to the city of St. Louis by the 1st of March next. Some of the Atlantic and Great Western managers calculate for an earlier day, say in January, by the completion of their line from Salamanca, on the Erie Road, into the city of Cincinnati, where the broad gauge connection is made with the Ohio and Mississippi Road to St. Louis. We have already noticed the contract with the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Company, for a third track to accommodate the broad gauge line from Dayton into Cincinnati. The President of the Company has already made his arrangements for the requisite amount of rails to complete the third track before the New Year.

Thompson's Reporter, of this morning, has the following official letter on the mode of converting the 7-30 ₱ cents. into long loan:

Mr. Munsell B. Field, the able and prompt Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has favored the First National Bank of this City with the following directions as to funding the 7 3-10 Treasury notes into United States Sixes (coupons or registered) of 1881:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1863.

Sir: Your letter of the 17th inst., requesting information in regard to the course to be pursued in the exchange of 7-30 Treasury notes for the six ₱ cent. 20-year bonds, commonly called 6s of 1881, has been received.

The 7-30 Treasury notes are exchangeable any time before or at maturity, for the 20-year bonds, when presented in sums not less than $500, or its multiple, and should be sent to this Department for such exchange, indorsed to the "Secretary of the Treasury, for redemption."

If no instructions to the contrary are given, the 7.30 notes will be settled, and the interest accrued thereon to date of exchange remitted by the Treasurer, and the 6 ₱ cent. bonds exchanged for the principal of the 7.30 notes will bear interest from the date of such exchange, which date will be stamped on the first coupon falling due thereafter.

If it is desired to have the 6 ₱ cent. bonds bear interest from July 1, thus avoiding the issue of bonds bearing fractional coupons, you can deposit, in coin, with the Assistant Treasurer in your City, the difference between the amount of interest accrued on the 7.30 notes and the 6 ₱ cent bonds to date of exchange, and the original certificate for such deposit must be sent to this Department with the 7.30 notes.

Very respectfully, M. B. FIELD,
Assistant Secretary of Treasury.

James Cuerpiet, Cashier First National Bank, New-York.

Mr. F. G. Noble, of the Stock Exchange, has formed a partnership with Mr. Julien N. Myers, under the style of Noble & Myers, No. 67 Exchange-place.

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $6,587,790 34, including $241,000 for Customs; payments, $6,788,311 67; balance, $35,745,688 77.

Sales of Real Estate—Oct. 21.

BY MESSRS. MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

Leases, business, goodwill and furniture of the Everett House, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.....$64,025
OCTOBER 2
House and lot No. 49 Oliver-st.....$6,325

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 26 bbls. Ashes, 17,508 bbls. Flour, 532 bags Corn Meal, 103,985 bush. Wheat, 125 bush. Rye, 15,486 bush. Barley, 61,180 bush. Oats, 750 bush. Malt, 625 pkgs. Provisions, and 805 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand, including Pots, at $7 87½@$8, and Pearls, at $9@$9 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive at previous prices, including Java, at 39c.@40c.; Ceylon, 34c.@35c.; Rio, 31c. @32c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 33½c.@35c.; St. Domingo, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb. 500 bags Rio were sold on private terms.

COTTON—Is in limited demand and unsettled; Middlings, 85c.@86c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 700 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in very moderate request at a further partial reduction of 10c. ₱ bbl. Sales, since our last, 13,650 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 15@$5 50; poor to choice extra State at $5 50@ $6 25, chiefly at $5 85@$6; round-hoop extra Ohio, shippings brands, at $6 60@$6 90 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 15	@$5 50
Extra State	5 50	@ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 75	@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brds.	6 60	@ 6 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 00	@ 8 30
Extra Genesee	6 30	@ 8
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 60	@10

Southern Flour is in fair demand but at declining prices. Sales, since our last, 2,700 bbls. at $6 30 or $7 25 for poor to good superfine; $7 30@$10 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and heavy. Sales 600 bbls. Extra at $5 70@ $8, and some very choice brands at $8 25@$8 40 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $5 50@$6 10 for superfine ₱ bbl.; sales 185 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $4 80@$4 85 for Jersey, $5 10 for Marsh's Caloric; $5 for Fairfax, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good request for export and on speculation; prices of prime parcels are comparatively firm. Sales, since our last, 168,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada (smutty) at $1 60; Amber Western at $1 38@$1 45—the latter an extreme rate; Red Western at $1 32@$1 38; Mixed do. at $1 30; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 31@$1 35; Milwaukee Club at $1 26@$1 32; Chicago Spring at $1 20@$1 26; New do., $1 26@ $1 30; White Genesee at $1 70; Red State at $1 36@ $1 37; White Kentucky at $1 85; Amber do., at $1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn has been moderately active at firmer prices. Sales of 103,000 bushels at 99c.@$1 00½ for sound Mixed Western; 98c. for unsound do $1 02 for Yellow Western and White do. ₱ bushel. Rye cotinues inactive at $1 10@$1 15, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada at 75c.@76c.; Western at 75c. @77c.; State at 75c.@77c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in fair request at $1 24@$1 55, the latter rate for handsome Canada West. ₱ bushel. Sales 5,500 bush-

els, part to arrive. Barley Malt at 97 cents @$1 05 bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in good demand, and is firm, at $1@1 20 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are selling more freely, at 22c.@28c. for New, and 16c.@22c. for last year's crop, ₱ lb.

LUMBER—The demand for Eastern Spruce and Pine continues good, and prices are well supported. Supplies are moderate for the season. At Albany, fair arrivals of all descriptions were reported during the week. The *Argus* says: "The receipts of Lumber are fair, embracing all descriptions. The stock on hand is diminishing, but constant arrivals keep up an assortment. Shingles, Walnut and Hemlock are scarce. The sales have been large at mill prices, most of the transactions being at our maximum rates. The shipments have been restricted by the want of vessels of all kinds, and River and Eastern freights have advanced over 10 ₱ cent. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Oct. 15, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves. No.
1860	256,087,600	36,398	36,289	120,100,977
1861	226,979,618	28,228	9,004	108,762,059
1862	191,358,588	30,683	114,,080	167,129,053
1863	136,406,200	19,050	192,278	136,653,471

Notwithstanding the unfavorableness of the season for forwarding Lumber, the receipts of Boards and Scantling nearly reach the figures of last year, and the prospect now is, that before the close of the season the receipts will be fully up to last year." In Chicago last week cargoes of Lumber were in active demand throughout, at 50c.@$1 advance ₱ 1,000 feet. Toward the close of the week the best qualities, from well-known mills, sold quick at $16@$17. Fair mill-run and mixed cargoes were firm at $14@$15 50. Common and rafted were in good demand at $13 50@$14. Notwithstanding, the receipts for the season thus far show an increase over the receipts for the same period in 1862, of 88,291,000 feet, yet dealers estimate the supply now in the yards as considerably below what it was at this time last year, and should the demand from the interior continue, the same condition of things will exist at the close of navigation. There is every indication that prices will attain a still higher range, especially on the upper qualities.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more active but at easier prices. Sales since our last, 2,800 bbls., in lots, at $15 75@$15 87½ for new Mess; $16 for do. deliverable next month; $14 25@$14 50 for old Mess, and $11 75@$12 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Within a few days Government has purchased 10,000 bbls. Pork, (mostly Prime Mess,) at or about $16 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 8¾c.@9¼c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@ 6¼c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Bacon has been inactive at 6½c.@9¾c., according to quality, ₱ lb. Lard continues heavy to-day; sales 2,200 tcs. and bbls. at 11c.@11¾c. Beef is unaltered; sales 500 tcs. to arrive and 400 bbls., the latter at $14@$15 for Extra Mess, and $10 50@$14 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $17 @$18 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at 19c. @23c. for poor to choice Western, and 23c.@27c. for common to prime State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in limited request, at 12c.@15c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales since our last 200 bags East India, part at $7 25@$7 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request at previous prices; sales since our last 330 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13¼c.@14c.; Porto Rico at 12¾c. @13c., and Cuba at 11¾c.@13¼c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 75,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@12c., and 25,000 lbs. Grease at 10¼c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 950 bbls., in lots, at 62½c. @62c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements include only 7,000 bushels Wheat, to fill up, at 5¼d. ₱ bushel; 20 tons Cedar Wood at 12s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London, 500 tcs. Lard and 50 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Havre, 2,700 obls, Petroleum at 6s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For Glasgow, a foreign brig, with Lard and Tallow on private terms. For Rotterdam, 600 boxes Extract Logwood at 25s. ₱ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Virginia	Oct. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Oct. 24	New-York	Southampton.
City of Baltimore	Oct. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Jura	Oct. 24	Quebec	Liverpool.
Olympus	Oct. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	Oct. 29	New-York	London.
Hammonia	Oct. 31	New-York	Southampton.
City of New-York	Oct. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Nov. 1	New-York	Southampton.
Hibernia	Nov. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Nov. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Carolina	Nov. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Nov. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Nov. 11	Boston	Liverpool.
China	Nov. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Nov. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Nov. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Nov. 28	New York	Southampton.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.

For New-Orleans.

George Cromwell	Oct. 24	New-York	New-Orleans.
Columbia	Oct. 24	New-York	New-Orleans, [via Havana.
Morning Star	Oct. 31	New-York	New-Orleans.

For Havana and the West Indies.

Columbia	Oct 24	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	Nov. 9	New-York	Havana *via* Nassau
Corsica	Dec. 7	New-York	Havana *via* Nassau

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Bremen*, *via* Southampton, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Baltimore* will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For California.

Illinois.....Nov. 13 New-York Nicaragua.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *George Cromwell* will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

For the West Indies.

The mails for Havana by the *Columbia* will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America will close to-day, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad). 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a competent young woman as chambermaid, or would take care of children, or would go as waitress; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 3 Charles-st., near Waverley-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 65 East 33d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A competent young woman desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as child's nurse; is neat, attentive and obliging; refers to her last employer, with whom she has liveda number of years. Call at No. 353 West 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a young girl as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best City references given. Call at No. 464 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, laundress, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman; can cut and fit children's dresses; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; best of references. Apply at No. 84 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young girl as waitress, or fine washing and ironing, in a first-class family; the best of City reference from her last place where she has lived three years. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 56 East 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, a situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 253 West 35th-st., first floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a young woman who thoroughly understands her business as waitress; would do chamberwork if required; has best City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at 184 7th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a young woman with good City reference. Call at No. 104 West 19th-st.

MALES.

AS CLERK OR PURSER.—WANTED, A SITuation as clerk or purser on a steamer, or shipping clerk, or any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give first-class reference. Address PURSER, care of Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS BOOK-KEEPER OR CLERK.—WANTed, a situation as assistant book-keeper, entry or general clerk, in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address ENERGY, care of Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS AGENT—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, A situation as agent for some light mercantile or manufacturing business; would accept of moderate compensation; best of City reference given as to ability, integrity, &c. Address H. T. S., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman; is a middle-aged married man; has lived three years and a half in his last place, and is well acquainted with the City; can give good City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call or send a note to No. 31 West 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a competent man, of long experience in the care and management of horses; is a most thorough groom and good and steady driver; has no objection to the City or country; has good City references. Address L. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant man, a situation in a private family as coachman. He fully understands his business in every respect, having many years' experience. Call or address at 1. I Stillings', harness maker, No. 1,166 Broadway, for T. M.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young Scotchman, a situation as coachman, who fully understands his business; the very best of reference from his last employer. Address J., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young man as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; he understands the care of horses; is a good careful driver; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man wants a permanent place as coachman; he thoroughly understands it, as his reference will show. Address C, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a young man, as coachman and groom in a private family; is strictly temperate; no objection to the country. Address

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 23, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Martha.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Giant Boy, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ghost, Pantomime and Ballet, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Gladiator.

WINTER GARDEN—Kiss in the Dark—The Toodles—The Russian Admiral.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn—Serious Family—Regular Fix.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway.)

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Po-ca-hon-tas; Or, Ye Gentle Savage.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Washington telegrams assert that the bulk of Lee's army is again south of the Rapidan, and the Army of the Potomac is once more holding the country east of the Rappahannock. The retreat of Lee is attributed to his inability to obtain supplies, and his advance, take it all in all, must have been anything but profitable. Gen. Meade and Staff were yesterday at Washington, and their presence caused a rumor to be circulated that the army was to have a new Chief. Of the truth of it there is neither confirmation nor denial. The extra published last evening by one of the City papers, giving an account of another raid by the rebels at Chambersburgh, Penn., proves, upon inquiry by telegraph, to have had no foundation whatever.

Our special correspondent at Chattanooga telegraphs that Gen. Rosecrans received the order relieving him from command on Monday night, and on Tuesday was on his way to Cincinnati, where he is required to report. At Stevenson, Ala., the headquarters of Gen. Hooker, Gen. Rosecrans met Gen. Grant, who was *en route* to Chattanooga, and both of these distinguished officers were the guests of Gen. Hooker. Such a notable military assemblage caused much excitement. Rebel reports at Chattanooga say that Bragg was certainly to be relieved for failing to whip Rosecrans; but whether Longstreet, Johnston or Lee would succeed him had not been determined. The Tennessee River was still high, and a steamer could carry our supplies to Chattanooga if there was no danger from the enemy.

The whole rebel force west of the Mississippi, is reported not to exceed 20,000 men, and among them there is much disaffection, resulting in frequent desertions. On the 26th ult., Kirby Smith visited the rebel army at Arkadelphia, under Price, finding it in a state of demoralization. He therefore relieved Price and put Holmes in his place. This action raised a mutiny among both officers and men, who are unfriendly to Holmes, and the confusion is described to have been without bounds. Between Sunday and Friday, from 500 to 700 men deserted, and to save the army, orders were given to march south to Waco, on the Rio Brazos. Kirby Smith's headquarters are at Marshall. A strong Union sentiment is reported to be exhibiting itself in Northern Texas, and Morgan, the Union candidate for Congress in the First District, comprising nineteen counties, has been elected.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Hibernia* yesterday arrived at St. Johns with advices from Europe two days later, fully confirming the news brought on Wednesday by the *Scotia*, of the seizure of the rebel rams at Liverpool. With the exception of the London *Herald*, the journals commend the action of the Government, and say the question will now have to be tried upon its legal merits. Louis Napoleon has sent an autograph letter to Maximilian, expressive of his satisfaction at the reply made to the Mexican Delegation. Poland has applied to the Western Powers to be recognized as a belligerent, but France at present refuses to accede to the request, and the decision of England is not announced. In the Liverpool Cotton market, on the 12th, sales were made of 30,000 bales at an advance of 1d. Breadstuffs and Provisions remained steady, and Consols closed at 92¾@93 for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. Resolutions were adopted condoling with the family of Acting Brig.-Gen. Jas. E. Mallon in their bereavement, he having fallen at Bristoe Station. A communication was received from City Inspector Boole, relating mainly to the cost of street-cleaning. The document will be found in full in another column. Mr. Boole shows that the present good condition of the streets is maintained at a cost less than the day system involved in 1859, notwithstanding the fact of increased cost of labor as compared with the wages paid at that time. Mr. Boole takes occasion to recommend the building of public markets on the Gansevoort and Lowber grounds. The resolution to increase the salaries of fire bell-ringers to $1,000 per annum was concurred in. The Committee on the claims for damages caused by the great powder explosion at the foot of Ninety-eighth-street, East River, of which Alderman Farley is the Chairman, reported in favor of paying the claimants various sums, amounting in all to about $50,000, which is a reduction of more than $15,000 from the sum total claimed. The report was laid over under the rule. The Board adjourned to Monday.

The Board of Councilmen met and transacted considerable business, but it was all of a general and uninteresting character, except that the pay of the laborers employed by the City was increased to $2 per diem. Adjourned to Monday, at 1 P. M.

The work of apportioning the number of troops to be raised under the late call of the President, among the several States and the District of Columbia, has been begun at the office of the Provost-Marshal-General. The States thus far apportioned, and the number of men to be raised by each, are as follows:

Maine	7,581
New-Hampshire	3,768
Vermont	3,331
Massachusetts	15,126
Connecticut	5,432
New-York	38,268
Delaware	1,156
Indiana	18,997

A distinguished Washington official stated the other day that with the new conscripts, and the reinforcements from the immediate vicinity released by the employment of the Invalid corps to man the forts, Gen. Meade's army now numbers 90,000 men.

A letter from Norfolk, Va., states that on Saturday night a party of three men and five women, all residents of Portsmouth, were captured by a small detachment of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth New-York Volunteers, near Lambert's Point, whilst endeavoring to run the blockade with a large quantity of miscellaneous goods, which were stowed away in a commodious wagon. Upon searching one of the men nearly a thousand dollars in gold were found ingeniously concealed between the lining and padding of his vest. The males were committed to Fort Norfolk and the females sent to the Atlantic Hotel, where they remain under guard.

The Tenth New-Jersey regiment has been sent to Chambersburgh, Penn., to guard against the rebel raid, which it was feared might be repeated in that direction. The men have been put on regular rations; the officers' baggage reduced, Streeter tents provided for their use, and everything again put on a war-footing.

The recent Union victories in Iowa, Ohio and Pennsylvania were acknowledged by a salute of one hundred guns fired in the Park yesterday afternoon, under the direction of the Union General Committee.

Milton Swayze, one of the Metropolitan Police, has recovered a judgment of $4,000, in the Superior Court, against Fernando Wood, for injuries claimed to have been sustained by the plaintiff during the riots of 1857. A number of other similar judgments have been obtained against the defendant, and other cases are still pending.

Mr. Charles Mackay, who has for some time been acting as American correspondent of the London *Times*, sailed for Europe in the *Persia* on Wednesday.

The price of Gold was 2 per cent. lower yesterday, closing 143¾ per cent. The Stock Market firm for Government Securities, and buoyant on the Railways. Money in good demand at 6@7 per cent.

A moderate business was transacted in Flour yesterday, at a further partial reduction of 10c. ₩ bbl. Wheat and Corn were in good demand; the latter closed more firmly. Provisions were freely offered, and were in request, but at declining prices. Cotton and Groceries were quiet. Whisky was selling to a fair extent, as were also Hay, Hops, Laths, Lumber, Leather, Tallow, Fish Oils and Tobacco. The freight market was inactive.

Peace upon Simple Terms.

On Wednesday we extracted an article from the Richmond *Enquirer*, stating, at some length, the terms on which the Confederates will be willing to make "peace" with the United States. They are these:

"Recognition by the enemy of the independence of the Confederate States.

Withdrawal of the Yankee forces from every foot of Confederate ground, including Kentucky and Missouri.

Withdrawal of the Yankee soldiers from Maryland, until that State shall decide by a free vote whether she shall remain in the old Union or ask admission into the Confederacy.

Consent on the part of the Federal Government to give up to the Confederacy its proportion of the navy as it stood at the time of secession, or to pay for the same.

Yielding up of all pretendons on the part of the Federal Government to that portion of the old Territories which lies west of the Confederate States.

An equitable settlement on the basis of our absolute independence and equal rights of all accounts of the public debt and public lands, and the advantages accruing from foreign treaties."

Further on, the writer declares that the above is the *minimum* of what the South will demand, and that it may possibly insist upon a complete reimbursement of all the expenses of the war. He says:

"As surely as we completely ruin their armies—and without that is no peace or truce at all—so surely shall we make them pay our war debt, though we wring it out of their hearts. And they know it well, and therefore they cannot make peace except through their utter exhaustion and absolute inability to strike another blow."

We do not for a moment imagine that this statement of the case as it stands between us and the Confederacy would meet with confirmation from over one-tenth of the population of the States in revolt, if they had an opportunity to-morrow of freely and fairly expressing their opinion. But we have on the other hand no doubt whatever that at least one-tenth has deliberately laid down the foregoing string of absurdities as a serious and well-considered programme. And unluckily it is this tenth which wields all the power of the South, commands its armies, levies its taxes, forces its men into the ranks, and, in fact, holds all the resources of the country in the hollow of its hands. That there is a considerable portion of the Southern people disposed to protract the war, in the hope of reducing the North to the position of a craven suppliant for mercy, is only credible on the supposition either that they have all approached as closely to a state of lunacy as John Mitchel himself, or that they have been worked up into a kind of desperation which only shows itself on paper.

But the leaders are men of a very different stamp from the mass of the population; they are animated by much stronger hope, are fired by a much loftier ambition, and, as the mere fact of their having brought on the revolution shows, are carried along by a very much more vivid imagination, and have a far greater stake in the contest than their humbler associates. They expected when the war began to close it in one campaign in the precise way in which the Richmond *Enquirer* now says they intend to close it some time or other. The success which has attended their efforts in the field has been very much smaller than they looked for; but, on the other hand, the magnitude of these efforts must have astonished even themselves. And what is of still more importance, they have succeeded to a degree which, two years ago, must have seemed impossible, in dragging the white population under the yoke of military authority, and thus making all extensive or organized opposition to the war impossible. It is no exaggeration to say that, before the close of this year, the majority of Southern voters will be in the military service of the Confederacy, forbidden to write, speak or deliberate, and bound to execute the orders of their chiefs without remonstrance or inquiry. The influence of the civilians upon public affairs is, therefore, at this moment *nil*; the Confederacy is the army, and the army is the Confederacy. There is no longer any distinction between them possessing any political value. This, of course, amounts to saying that the conditions of peace are such as Jefferson Davis chooses to offer, and that the war will end either when he can no longer resist, or when he chooses to close it. None of the ordinary modes of making peace are now within reach of the civil authorities. The rebel Congress may refuse to vote him money, but he will not mind that, inasmuch as he levies supplies for the army *in kind*, and in what quantities he pleases. It might appoint ambassadors to go to Washington, and he need not let them pass his lines, and any treaty they would make would be waste paper; and if a meeting were held to denounce him or his policy, he might seize and conscript the whole body, officers and audience.

Now, there may be persons who suppose that Jefferson Davis will let such a machine as the Confederate army out of his hands before he has tasked its capacity to the uttermost; but they were never very numerous, and they must be rapidly diminishing in number. There is now not a doubt in the minds of all intelligent observers that he really means, as the Richmond *Enquirer* says, to destroy us or be destroyed by us. There is nothing extraordinary in this. It is the resolve of an able and ambitious, but desperate man. The longer he protracts the contest, the more glory he gains; and let him resist ever so long, he cannot at the close be worse off than he would be by an immediate surrender. It is, therefore, strictly true that we shall have to ruin him, or he will us; but we believe that there is now a general and strong determination at the North, outside Mozart Hall, that he shall be the victim, and not we. There is, therefore, so far as we can see, no possible objection, as far as the North is concerned, to the proposition of the Richmond *Enquirer*, "that the Confederacy or the Yankee nation, one or other goes down—down to perdition." This is, we believe, the precise state of the case, and we intend to decide which of the two it is to be with all convenient speed. We could have no hesitation in predicting which at this moment, but politeness forbids.

The Armies in the West—Their New Chief.

As, at the fall of Vicksburgh in July last, the three great armies which the rebels had long maintained were reduced to two—those of Bragg and Lee—so now, the three first-class armies which we have maintained for nearly two years have been reduced to two—those of Grant and Meade. That splendid army, eighty thousand strong, which in the first months of the year was planted in front of Vicksburgh, and in May, June and July last lay in its rear, exists no more as a unit. Part of it has gone down the Mississippi to Gen. Banks, part has gone up the Arkansas to Little Rock, part is in East Tennessee, a large part has gone to join the army of Chattanooga, and many detachments are scattered at the various military posts along the line of the Mississippi River. But nearly, if not quite all of these troops are in the new Military Division or Department of Gen. Grant, and to the old army under his command is now added the late army of Gen. Rosecrans. This will give Gen. Grant a very large army—at least twice as large as that under Gen. Meade, and six times as large as that under any other General in the country.

The first work of Gen. Grant will doubtless be to combine these armies, as far as possible, into one active body; and in those cases in which incorporation is impossible or undesirable, he will so place and operate the various bodies as to produce essential unity of purpose and object. The lack of this has of late been the greatest drawback to success in the Southwest. Gen. Burnside has had an independent command in East Tennessee; and though, weeks ago, we had the assertion that his army was in conjunction and coöperation with that of Rosecrans, there was in reality no communication between the two departments beyond the scout of an occasional small body of cavalry. Going west a hundred miles from Burnside's headquarters at Knoxville, we had the army of Rosecrans at Chattanooga. West of the latter, some forty miles, we had the army under Gen. Hooker, which the latter also claimed to be an independent command; and as Hooker ranked Rosecrans, it is said he declined obeying his orders. Still further West, we had a large body of troops under Gen. Dodge at Corinth, and here began the forces of Gen. Grant, which were scattered from Memphis northward through West Tennessee, and down the Mississippi as far as Vicksburgh, and beyond. At these various points and along these various lines, we have probably at this moment not far short of two hundred thousand troops. This army, massed and properly handled (if there be any living man, or if there ever were a man, who could properly handle it on the field,) or, if not concentrated in mass, were it wielded and directed by one strong hand, guided by a broad brain, could trample out any Southern army, or march to any point, or achieve any object in the Confederacy. But, under four independent commanders, hundreds of miles apart, without communication with each other, each "working at his own job," little or big—each and all, it may be, working laboriously and conscientiously, but disjointedly and lacking mutual purpose—how could we expect the highest results—particularly when it was evident that since the opening of the Mississippi, the great object of the campaign in the West was one and simple? The appointment of Gen. Grant to the chief commandership of the military division of the Mississippi (its limits as yet unknown to us) and the armies therein, unifies all operations, and he will doubtless bend all his powers and forces to the achievement of a common result.

Gen. Grant we believe to be just the man for the post. Having been granted plenary powers in his Department, he will doubtless make short work with any officer of any grade who will not cordially coöperate in carrying out his plans; and to all such, the example made of McClernand by Gen. Grant last Summer, will stand as a solemn warning. In many respects, Grant's new field of action is more difficult than his former one. But having already performed his other Herculean labors with such consummate success—having fought the Nemean lion at Donelson, and sent its carcass to Chicago—having burned the heads of the Lernæan hydra at Shiloh—having captured the Arcadian stag at Vicksburgh—having hunted the Erymanthian boar till it was captured at Arkansas Post—having destroyed the swarm of Stymphalian guerrillas who haunted the Mississippi, feeding upon human flesh—having cleansed the Augean stables throughout his Department—and having performed other and sundry of the labors of the great Greek, it now only remains that he seize the rebel dog Cerberus that guards the gates of the Confederacy in Northern Georgia, and force him back howling to Hades.

Rebel Vauntings Abroad—Their Confessions at Home.

Our readers may recollect a letter which we recently published, written from Richmond by the Southern correspondent of the London *Times*, in which the position and prospects of the Confederacy were depicted with a glowing pen. Of arms and money they had all they wanted; and there was "another element in the Confederate future so full of hope and promise" that the enthusiastic letter-writer could not pass it by, and that was "the bountiful and redundant harvest of the current year in the Confederate States." He declared "the abundance of cereals to be such that it would supply the whole population for three years to come." We dislike, of course, to throw discredit upon anything which any correspondent of the *Times* from this country, whether at the North or South, may write; but we have found it rather difficult to reconcile this statement with the prices in the Richmond markets, with the intimations from the South that they were threatened with famine, and with the frequent news of bread-riots in various parts of the Confederacy. And then, still further to increase our disbelief, comes the Chattanooga *Rebel*, now published at Atlanta, which has notoriously been as truculent, as defiant, as confident as a rebel could be, which declares that Rosecrans must be driven out of Chattanooga, because, as it says, "food and raiment are our needs. We must have them. Kentucky and Middle Tennessee *can only supply them*. Better give up the sea coast, better give up the Southwest; aye, better to give up Richmond without a struggle, and win these, than lose the golden fields *whose grain and wool are our sole hope*."

It would seem, then, that the cereal "element in the Confederate future so full of hope and promise," was only to be found on the fields of Middle Tennessee and Kentucky. The *Times* correspondent doubtless fell into the trifling blunder of thinking that these were permanently in the power of the Confederates, but the *Rebel*, banished from Chattanooga by the presence of Rosecrans' army, saw more clearly that between the Confederacy and those fertile fields there was a fearful barrier, in that wall of bayonets. And hence his frenzied outcries for help to make Rosecrans a "victim," to "defeat him, pulverize him, run him to the Ohio River." We must say that we are compelled to think the Chattanooga man the more trustworthy of the two on this point. His imagination, however, is fully equal to that of the correspondent, as witness his programme for "closing the war with the next Summer." Rosecrans once defeated, and then, says he, "our triumphs and legions have a clear road before them. Fed sumptuously through the Winter, well shod and clad, they have only to meet a dispirited foe, retake the Valley of the Mississippi, secure the election of a Peace Democrat to the Presidency in the Fall, and arrange the terms of treaty and independence." It seems a pity to intimate even a doubt of the feasibility of this beautiful programme. But our army still holds Chattanooga, and the grain and wool which are "the sole hope" of the rebels are still inaccessible, and Gen. Grant still holds the Valley of the Mississippi, and the recent elections would seem to indicate that that crowning rebel success, "the election of a Peace Democrat to the Presidency," is likely to be indefinitely postponed.

The *Rebel's* programme, though simple, is difficult. Jeff. Davis has gone South to help carry out its first step, and drive our army from Chattanooga. We are confident that our Government will leave no means untried to prevent his succeeding. And unless he does succeed, not even the imagination of the *Times'* correspondent can save him from knowing as a fact what the *Rebel* now predicts, that if Rosecrans' army holds its own, "the Spring of 1864 will see the Confederacy near to the verge of destruction."

The Fatal Field.—The rebels dolefully referred to the great fatality of the action at Chickamauga upon their general officers; but if, fortunately, we lost comparatively fewer of them upon the field, its fatality upon us did not then terminate, for not only our chief officer in command, but two out of his three corps commanders have since fallen victims, and only Gen. Thomas remains. The Confederates, likewise, beside their heavy losses in the action, have through it lost the services of Gen. Leonidas Polk; and, from the authentic stories they tell us of the bickerings between officers in Bragg's army that have occurred since the battle, we should not be surprised if it lost that army, Gen. Braxton Bragg himself, and one-half of his subordinate commanders.

Just So.—Mr. Spence, ex-financial agent of the rebels, uses this language in one of his recent letters to the London *Times*: "No country can be conquered by an army kept up by conscripts dragged into it, and constantly shot down as they struggle to escape from the detested service."

It looks very much as if Mr. Spence had just heard of his dismissal from the Confederate service when he wrote that sentence. Now that he has plenty of leisure, perhaps he will tell us how long a rebellion can maintain itself which is defended "by an army kept up by conscripts dragged into it, and constantly shot down as they struggle to escape from the detested service."

Union Meeting this Evening.

There will be another gathering at Cooper Institute this evening of our Union citizens. Senator Lane, of Indiana, J. W. Forney, of Philadelphia, Col. R. S. Matthews, of Baltimore, and Hon. Lyman Tremain, of Albany, will address the meeting. These gentlemen are among the most eloquent and effective advocates of the cause, and the hall will be crowded to overflowing by those who march to the music of the Union.

Two Thousand Dollars for Volunteers.—The Public Stock Board yesterday appropriated by a resolution offered by Richard Schell, Esq., $2,000 for *forty* volunteers under the last call of the President.

POLITICS OF THE DAY—THE LESSON OF OHIO.

The Meaning of the Elections—No Half-way Politics—Destruction of the Rebel Confederacy Determined—Fatal Position of the Democratic Party—Europe Compelled to Peace.

The Bahamas, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1863.

Most persons are astonished at the overwhelming result of the Ohio election, but a calmer reflection will lead them to see that it is only the natural result of precedent causes. Intelligent people have seen the success of party over reason and patriotism so often, that they begin to doubt the integrity of the people. They begin to distrust the popular judgment, but need not. The people have signally vindicated their right to judge, and judge rightly, of their own affairs. Taken as a mass, the people of Ohio thoroughly understand the position of public affairs, and what they want to do, and the way to do it. Could it be expected of such a people that they would vote to condemn their army in the field?—to weaken the Government they had created?—to vote for one whose whole heart was with the rebels? Hereafter it will be more a matter of wonder that Vallandigham got so many votes than that he was so largely beaten. The simple facts of the election are—by *one hundred thousand majority* of the people—a majority *in every Congressional District but two*, and an *overwhelming majority of the Legislature*, Ohio has determined that she will put every traitor under foot at home and abroad—that she will give her last man and her last dollar to the cause of her country, while one foot of that country remains. Her soldiers have fought on every battle-field of the South; the dews of the mountain fall upon their heads, and the streams run with their blood. The cold frosts have withered the grass on their graves; but Ohio will keep green their memory forever. She festoons their laurels with her tears, and vindicates their rights with her voice.

But is that all we have decided? Not at all. We have decided other points of immense importance. And let no vapid politician deceive you about them. Ohio has decided that, as far as she can do it, Slavery shall be destroyed. Four out of five of the Democratic leaders in the canvass advocated Slavery. I mean, at least, the legal right and expediency of protecting Slavery, and especially the inferiority and natural bondage of the negro. This was the doctrine of Vorhees, of Indiana, and Morrich, of Illinois, and various others speaking in Ohio. There is no question that they greatly injured the Democratic party by their foolish and absurd doctrine, which the people quietly listened to, but were only the more determined to put down by the popular voice. The people of Ohio were always ready to maintain the constitutional guarantees of Slavery, but when the rebellion destroyed the Constitution in the South, the people became, in fact, what they were always in heart—Emancipationists, Abolitionists, as far as is practicable and expedient.

But there is another thing decided, and that is, that we are a nation—not a mere confederation. The people of Ohio thoroughly understand all the questions in regard to the pretended State Rights, and know that that is the leading doctrine of the Democratic party; and they mean to condemn both doctrine and party. We know that this monstrous theory is the great cause of our troubles. A Confederacy, such as the South has formed, is utterly impossible in any country where there is nationality. No great people can live without nationality. It is impossible. The people have condemned the whole theory of State Rights, (as to the National Government,) and understand well that they are doing it, and mean to do it. When, therefore, the Democratic party, (I mean its legitimate organization)—puts itself on the anti-war platform, the Pro-Slavery doctrine and the State Rights theory, it must necessarily be swept away and irretrievably lost in that popular storm of indignation which was excited by these ruinous and detested errors. For the present, it is as perfectly powerless and helpless as the old Federal party under the lead of Caleb Strong and Goodloe Harper. A man has only to mingle with the people and learn the popular mind, to know that a great revolution is accomplished, and that, for the miserable fictions of party, we are to have, for a time at least, the prevalence of Truth, Justice, Freedom. And does it not make *you*, my good reader, rejoice, as it does me, to think that from its long nights of trial and of trouble our country shall come to the bright dawning of a glorious day? Will it not be a happy time when the country shall be united and free? When no dark pall shall shroud our glory? When the miserable fictions which have made hypocrites of half the nation, in the form of political dogmas and popular delusions, shall have disappeared, like the unhealthy mists of the marsh? There is a promise of all this. Let us be true to right, and God will be true to us.

But there is something else done. Europe will be rid of another delusion. Is it not most wonderful how the South (the rebel South) not only filled its own mind with delusions, but managed to impose them upon Europe? Europe was taught State rights; and for that reason Lord Russell recognized the rebels to be belligerents. Europe was taught that cotton depended upon Slavery, and, hence, began to sympathize with Slavery. Europe was taught that our Treasury would be bankrupt, because we didn't ask them for money. Europe was taught that there was a great Peace party, which would greatly aid the rebels. All these delusions have melted into thin air. Europe has been compelled to learn great lessons, and, in fact, to be humiliated in the presence of the vast American development of genius and resources. The other day she learned that Parrott guns would smash up her navies. To-day she learns that toryism is as worthless in favor of the rebels as it was in favor of the King, in 1776. To-morrow she will be with us; and Englishmen and Frenchmen wonder [illegible] were so long deluded. A Veteran [illegible]rver.

Amusements.

The Opera.—To-night Flotow's charming opera of "Martha" will be performed at the Academy of Music, with Miss Kellogg, Mlle. Sulzer, Lotz and Biachi in the principal *rôles*.

To-morrow (Saturday) evening, Petrella's opera of "Ione; or, The Last Days of Pompeii," will be given.

The Rebels in Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky., Thursday, Oct. 22.

Prevalent rumors say that the Lebanon train was captured by the rebels to-day, but the best information procurable says that the train put back safely into Lebanon. No reason is given for its return.

The *Journal* has a dispatch from Knoxville, which says that the rebels attacked Col. Walford yesterday beyond Philadelphia, Tenn., and captured his battery of mountain howitzers and a portion of his wagon train. Our loss is about 100. We took about the same number of prisoners, and drove the enemy back beyond Philadelphia to-day.

Whether this be a rebel raid, or a movement in force, Gen. Burnside is prepared for them.

We still hold all our ground in the northeast part of the Tennessee.

Loyal Tennesseeans are flocking to Burnside's standard faster than they can be armed.

The greatest activity prevails in military circles.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thurday, Oct. 22.

OTHER REASONS FOR THE REMOVAL OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

Among the causes of dissatisfaction now alleged against Gen. Rosecrans was his connection with, and persistent adherence to, and support of his so-called Chief of Army Police, a person expelled from Gen. Grant's army for using the cavalry and the wagons of Government to obtain cotton, instead of bringing in subsistence or guerrillas, as it was his official duty and professed anxiety to do. Firmly established under Rosecrans, he, among other things, demanded all the Confederate money in the banks and exchange offices at Nashville, and then instituted and carried on an extended and remoreless system of confiscation, destructive often to Unionists, and profitable never to the Public Treasury. He obtained and exercised for his personal profit the exclusive right to grant passes to go through our lines, seized goods and arrested their owners on charges of treason, tried them in a Court of his own, convicted them and sent them to Alton Penitentiary, and finally arrogated to himself the business and got the profits of carrying the mails and transporting soldiers.

Gov. Johnson's pressing and repeated remonstrances against this man did not move Gen. Rosecrans. Complaints of army officers were of no avail. It became a by-word that this person was Commander-in-Chief. Gov. Johnston came to Washington to procure relief by effecting his expulsion from the army. But, supported and protected by Rosecrans, the Chief of Police kept his place and defied the world. His connection with this man subjected Rosecrans to most damaging supicions, weakened his influence and finally became the element of the misfortune which has overtaken him.

THE MISSOURI TROUBLES.

The President has replied affirmatively to Gov. Gamble's application for protection from apprehended violence. He says, among other things, that he has no cause to suspect the Provisional Government of Missouri of disloyalty, and will protect it, when occasion requires, to the same extent as any of the regularly installed loyal State Governments. He approves that part of the Governor's recent proclamation which asserts the right of the people to change or alter the State Government in the mode pointed out by the Constitution, and not otherwise. The reply of the President substantially meets the requirements of the Missouri Conservatives, and will doubtless displease the Radicals.

ADDITIONAL NATIONAL BANKS.

Since the 1st of October, the following National Banks have been established:

First National Bank of Hudson, Wis	$50,000
First National Bank of Barre, Mass	50,000
First National Bank of Detroit, Mich	100,000
First National Bank of Ironton, Ohio	100,000
First National Bank of Moravia, N. Y	50,000
First National Bank of Cadiz, Ohio	50,000
First National Bank of Greenfield, Ohio	50,000
First National Bank of Seneca Falls, N. Y	50,000
First National Bank of South Worcester, N.Y.	50,000
First National Bank of Wilkesbarre, Penn	100,000
First National Bank of Valparaiso, Ind	50,000
First National Bank of Ravenna, Ohio	50,000
First National Bank of Otumwa, Iowa	50,000
Total capital	$830,000

HOSPITALS—CLERKSHIPS—THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The McDougall General Hospital, at Fort Schuyler, New-York, is to be removed without delay, and its patients removed to other hospitals.

This is one of the oldest of the United States Military Hospitals, and contains 2,000 beds.

It is under the charge of Assistant Surgeon Warren Wheeler, U. S. A., and Assistant Surgeon Stark.

Among the other candidates named for the Speakership of the House of Representatives is Hon. Elihu B. Washburn, of Illinois, who, by longest continued services, will be the senior member of that body. His friends are, it is known, actively at work for him.

The vacant Chief Clerkship of the United States Supreme Court—a profitable as well as honorable position—closely engages the attention of numerous candidates.

MEDICAL HEADQUARTERS REMOVED.

By order of the War Department, Assistant Surgeon-General Wood has removed his headquarters from St. Louis, Mo., to Louisville, Ky.

BLANKETS FOR PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

As an experiment, Commissary-General Hoffman has forwarded 1,000 blankets to our prisoners confined at Richmond. If the blankets arrive safely at their destination, more will be sent; also clothing.

THE FLOUR CONTRACTS.

At the opening of the bids for supplying flour to-day, 66,000 barrels were taken by the Government from parties in Baltimore and Georgetown at prices ranging from $6 25 to $8 20. The number of barrels offered was 202,000.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 22.

THE DAMAGE TO THE ALEXANDRIA AND ORANGE RAILROAD.

It is calculated that the damage done to the Alexandria and Orange Railroad by the rebels will be repaired in ten days.

NO INFORMATION OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE ARMY.

No information of importance has, so far as can be ascertained, been received from the Army of the Potomac up to noon to-day.

CONTRACTS FOR SUPPLY OF FLOUR.

The bids for furnishing the Subsistence Department with flour were opened to-day. The number of barrels offered was 202,000. All of the No. 1 was taken, viz.,

20,000 bbls. at from $7 25@$7 35; all the No. 2 offered at $7 60 and under was accepted, there being eleven bids. None of the No. 3 was taken. The bids ranged from $6 75 to $8 20. The highest accepted bid was $7 60; and the entire amount taken was about 60,000 barrels.

PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS CALL UPON THE PRESIDENT.

The New School Presbyterian Synod, of Pennsylvania, now in annual session here, paid their respects to the President to-day. They were received in the East Room. Their Moderator, Mr. Aikman, made a short address, in which he stated that the members of the Synod were loyal men, and had the greatest confidence in the President. His name had become a household word, for it was ever in their prayers in churches and around the family altar.

Dr. Brainard said:

Mr. President: You have a responsibility resting upon you which no man has had since the beginning of the world. You have not only a great empire to maintained but the advance of the civilization of six thousand years. We have confidence in you and we feel that we stand here to-day because of your firmness.

The President, in reply, said it had been stated that he had a heavy responsibility resting upon him. He felt it when he considered that the great territory of the country and its large population and the institutions which had grown up with it—liberty and religion—were to be maintained. He said he could only do his duty under this heavy responsibility by the assistance of God and the means which He had supplied—among which the reverend gentlemen, his visitors, were noble examples. If God was with us, we would succeed; if not, we should fail.

After the President had concluded, the members of the Synod were severally introduced to him.

PROMOTION AND RESIGNATION.

Col. Fairchild, of the Second Wisconsin Volunteers, has been promoted by the President to rank as a Brigadier-General, for meritorious conduct at the battle of Gettysburgh, where he lost an arm. He will, however, resign his commission, having accepted the nomination on the Union ticket of Wisconsin as Secretary of State.

Obsequies of Gen. Lytle.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The funeral of Gen. Wm. H. Lytle, killed at Chickamauga, took place this afternoon. After services at Christ Church a procession, consisting of several regiments of State militia and volunteers, a battery of artillery, the officers of the various Courts, the City Council, and a long line of citizens in carriages moved through the streets. The flags throughout the city were at half-mast, and many tokens of respect for the memory of the deceased were shown along the line of march.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Kendall's Amboline is No Humbug. It will restore and beautify the Hair.

Kendall's Amboline.

Kendall's Amboline.

KENDALL & CO.,
No. 506 Broadway.

Sold by all Druggists.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Distilled Dew is the finest thing in the world for the skin and complexion. It removes tan, freckles and discolorations, and renders the skin white, soft, smooth and clear. Contains no chalk or powder. Sold by druggists generally. D. D. GRIFFIN, General Agent, No. 779 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Rank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Residents or Strangers in the City can always purchase Dress, Soft and Cloth Hats, of the latest and most approved styles, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway. N. B.—Also, a large assortment of elegant Furs for Ladies, Misses and Children.

Wedding Slips and Gaiters, Balmorals and Button Boots, with Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 397 Canal-st.

Beauties of Hair-cutting Practically Illustrated in style and execution to suit the person, by HILL, inimitable, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House. Shaving, 10 cents; Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and dresses hair. BOGLE'S Electric Hair Dye, best in use. Try. Be convinced. Sold everywhere.
W. BOGLE, Boston.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Covering for the Feet.—Families returning from the country will find coverings for the feet in all varieties and styles, and of superior manufacture, suitable for ladies and children, at S. CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

Second-hand Safes for Sale,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT No. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

For the Hair. Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

BATES—CHATTERLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 22, by Rev. F. S. De Hass, JOSEPH BATES and SUSIE, eldest daughter of George Chatterley, all of Brooklyn.

BRIDGE—LANE.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, at the Madison-square Church, by Rev. Dr. Adams, WILLIAM F. BRIDGE and FANNIE B., third daughter of George W. Lane, Esq., all of this City.

BRUEN—LEWIS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, at Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., WILLIAM D. BRUEN and CHARLOTTE A., daughter of John W. Lewis.

BATJER—DAVIS.—At St. John's Church, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 22, by Rev. William D. Walker, assisted by Rev. George Seabury, of Cornwall, HENRY BATJER, of New-York, and HARRIET A. V. DAVIS, of Cornwall, daughter of the late Eran Davis.

☞ Australia and California papers please copy.

COFFIN—BUCKNAM.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, FRANCIS A. COFFIN and JULIA, daughter of Ezra Bucknam, all of this City.

COOPER—COOPER.—At Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, by Rev. H. H. Johnson, Mr. JOHN W. COOPER and Mrs. ELIZA COOPER.

FOWLER—QUIMBY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. L. S. Weed, HENRY J. FOWLER and SARAH E., daughter of D. S. Quimby, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

GILCHREST—TODD.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, at Brookside Farm, St. Andrew's, by Rev. M. V. Schoonmaker, WILLIAM F. GILCHREST, of Brooklyn, and JENNIE, daughter of James Todd, of St. Andrew's, N. Y. No cards.

GILMAN—PAXSON.—At St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Thursday, Oct. 22, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., THEODORE GILMAN and ELIZABETH D., daughter of the late Samuel C. Paxson, all of this City.

HOSFORD—SHELDON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 22, at the Church on the Heights, by Rev. James Eells, D. D., WILLIAM S. HOSFORD, U. S. N., and MARTHA H., daughter of the late Rev. Noah Sheldon, of Stockbridge, Mass. No cards.

KISSAM—NOSTRAND.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie, DANIEL W. KISSAM and MARY J., daughter of Cornelius T. Nostrand.

KNIGHT—HALL.—In New-York, on Monday, Oct. 19, by Rev. A. Bloomer Hart, Rector of the Church of the Advent, Mr. AMOS W. KNIGHT and Miss ADELIA E. HALL, both of Philadelphia.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MONTGOMERY—GRAHM.—On Monday, Oct. 19, by Rev. J. C. K. Milligan, JAMES B. MONTGOMERY, of Philadelphia, and Miss RACHEL GRAHM, of this City.

☞ Philadelphia and Newburgh papers please copy.

MCMICHAEL—SHAW.—In Germantown, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, by Rev. Addison B. Atkins, WALTER MCMICHAEL and META ANDREWS SHAW.

NEWBURY—SMITH.—In Perth Amboy, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 22, by Rev. Alexander Jones, D. D., HENRY NEWBURY, of New-York, and MARY SCOTT, daughter of Charles McK. Smith, M. D.

RICHARDSON—HALE.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, by Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., C. B. RICHARDSON and CHARLOTTE E., daughter of the late David Hale.

RESVE—CLOW.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, at St. Paul's Church, Tivoli, N. Y., by Rev. Mr. Platt, AUGUSTUS H. RESVE, of New-York, and JENNIE LIVINGSTONE, daughter of the late Robert Clow, M. D., of Clairmont.

STORY—CROLIUS.—At the Strong-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 22, by Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D. D., RUPERT GEORGE STORY and MIRANDA, third daughter of William A. Crolius, all of Brooklyn.

SMITH—BALDWIN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D. D., Mr CLARENCE H. SMITH and Miss S. CARRIE, only daughter of James L. Baldwin, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

SCHERMERHORN—JACOBUS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., JOHN P. SCHERMERHORN, Jr., and CATHERINE A., daughter of John Jacobus Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

AVERY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, Mrs. SARAH AVERY, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday, Oct. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

APPY.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, ANNIE MARIA, wife of HENRY APPY.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Oct. 24, from her late residence, No. 145 East 8th-st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

ADEE.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, SARAH ADEE, widow of the late William Adee, in the 82d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, S. M. Husted, 29 7th-av., at 1 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 24.

☞ California papers please copy.

BOGERT.—In Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 21, EDWARD LUDLOW, son of Henry A. and Mary L. Bogert, aged 10 months and 3 days.

CLOSE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 23, Mrs. JEMIMA CLOSE, widow of Dr. Thomas Close, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, Oct. 24, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Greenwich Depot on arrival of the 11½ train from 27th-st., returning at 3:54 P. M.

LIGGINS.—At Longsight, Manchester, Eng., Mr. JOHN W. LIGGINS, well known and much respected in this City, aged 55 years.

MERRITT.—In Tarrytown, on Thursday, Oct. 22, ADDIE, daughter of Sarah and Asierry Merritt, aged 9 years, 4 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) Oct. 23, in the Baptist Church, Tarrytown, at 3 o'clock.

MCCUNN.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, ELIZA, niece of John H. McCunn, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, No. 132 West 21st-st., this (Friday) afternoon, Oct. 23, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to the family vault, in 21st-st., preparatory to her removal to Philadelphia for interment.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MATTHIESSEN.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, in New-Brighton, S. I., MARIE, eldest daughter of Erhard A. and Adele Matthiessen, aged 4 years and 8 months.

NORTH.—In Ballagio, Lake of Como, on Monday, Sept. 28, Mrs. MARY A. NORTH, wife of John H. North, Esq., and only daughter of T. F. Guion, of New-Orleans.

☞ New-Orleans papers will please copy.

LASHER.—Drowned from off the steamer *Samuel L. Brewster*, in North River, nearly opposite Pier No. 48, GEORGE LASHER, deck hand; five feet 10 inches high, dark hair, whiskers on chin, two upper front teeth badly decayed, weighed about 180 pounds, 22 years of age. A reward of $25 will be paid for the recovery of the body.

PHILLIP W. ROCKEFELLER, No. 196 West-st.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1863.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 549.—Oct. 22, 1863.
74, 42, 48, 45, 6, 3, 23, 26, 22, 25, 65, 58, 41, 16, 18.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 550.—Oct. 22, 1863.
65, 29, 19, 28, 15, 35, 68, 63, 53, 75, 40, 13, 66, 39, 51, 25.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWing of Oct. 9, 1863, No. 12,712 drew $100,000, No. 5,614 drew $50,000, No. 6,273 drew $30,000, No. 19,979 drew $10,000, No. 3,631 drew $5,000, being the five capital prizes; 30 per cent premium paid for prizes; information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

From the army hospital—the bloody battle field—the mansion of the rich and humble abode of the poor—from the office and the sacred desk—from the mountain top, distant valleys and far-off islands of the ocean—from every nook and corner of the civilized world—is pouring in the evidence of the astonishing effects of DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. Thousands upon thousands of letters like the following may be seen at our office.

REEDSBURY, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863.

* * * * I have been in the army hospitals fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. * * * *
C. H. PLAUTE.

SOUTH WARSAW, Ohio, July 28, 1863.

* * * One young man, who had been sick and not out of the house for two years with Scrofula and Erysipelas, after paying the doctors over $150 without benefit, has been cured by ten bottles of your Bitters. * * *
EDWARD WOUNALL.

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

HAVEMEYER MANSION, 57TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1863.

DR. DRAKE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl, in particular, with pains in the head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite increased; strength and health followed. * * *
Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE.

* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.
Rev. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y.

* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use. Thy friend,
ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Penn.

* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.
Rev. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y.

* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house.
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors of Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.

* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.
G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, Ohio.

* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.
H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio.

* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.
C. C. MOORE,
Agent for Colgate & Co., No. 254 Broadway.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c. &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure and harmless.

NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon, is a swindler and imposter. We only put it up in our log-cabin bottles. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States Stamp over the cork, and signature on steel plate side labels.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

A 1 FURNITURE.
$150,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 BOWERY.
Offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City
FOR CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush,
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted as represented,

FURNITURE
OF NEW DESIGNS AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at wholesale or retail, at very low prices for CASH.
In the stock will be found
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES
of new and beautiful styles, which for good taste in design cannot be surpassed.
Call and examine my assortment before purchasing elsewhere. FREDERICK KRUTEMA,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

IVORY SLEEVE BUTTONS OR STUDS—Red, White and Black, engraved, with initials, for Ladies and Gentlemen, 75c. per pair, will be sent free on receipt of the price by mail. For sale by WM. M. WELLING, Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, No. 207 Centre-st., New-York, sign of the Golden Elephant. P. S.—A liberal discount to the trade.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, &c.,
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
WILLARD'S,
No. 204 Hudson-st.,
Corner Houston.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.
JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.
JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.
HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CENTRAL PARK IN THE STEREOSCOPE.
150 new views just published by
E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
No. 501 Broadway, N. Y.
Also, LIFE IN CHINA, a new and very interesting series.

THE LATEST BOOKS,
AND THE BEST BOOKS.
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

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OR, SUNKEN ROCKS.

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THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR
NOVEMBER, 1863,
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WITH CONTRIBUTIONS FROM
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LIST OF CONTENTS.

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THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL NEWS AND CANCER JOURNAL.—IMPORTANT OPERATION.—This is a Quarterly Journal issued for the public by Prof. ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D., No. 3 East 20th-st., New-York. This number contains his peculiar views of the pathology and treatment of Cancer, with reports of a very large number of cases treated successfully by him. It also contains the reports of several cases treated of Disease of the Bladder, Diseases of the Bones, Fistulous Diseases, and a few cases of Operations for Stone in the Bladder. We had the opportunity of seeing one of the stones which Prof. Newton removed a few days since from the bladder of a patient who had been suffering many years from this difficulty. It measures six and a half by four and a half inches in circumference, and weighs near three ounces. All persons wishing a number of this publication will be supplied by addressing the Doctor, No. 3 East 20th-st., New-York.

ROUSSEAU'S CONFESSIONS, $2 75. BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON, $1 35. THE HEPTAMERON, by MARGARET OF NAVARRE, $1 35. I send these books by mail. I send them in very strong envelopes, and warrant their safe delivery, even in California. The prices named include postage. Remit to
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POLITICAL.

UNION MEETING.

HON. LYMAN TREMAIN

SPEAKS AT

COOPER INSTITUTE

TO-NIGHT.

N. B.—SEATS RESERVED FOR LADIES. Gentlemen accompanied with ladies will enter at the 3d-av. door.

UNION MEETINGS.

The Union State Committee has made the following appointments of meetings:

FRIDAY, Oct. 23.
Batavia—{Hon. J. M. ASHLEY, of Ohio. Hon. Z. CHANDLER, of Michigan.
Olean—{Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS, of Ohio.
Ovid—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN, of Boston.
Schenectady—Gen. B. F. BRUCE.
Lowville—Hon. WM. A. HOWARD, of Michigan.
Herkimer—Col. T. H. GIBBS, of Tennessee, afternoon.
Ilion—Col. T. H. GIBBS, of Tennessee, evening.
Jamaica—{Hon. GREENE CLAY SMITH, of Kentucky. Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM, of Ohio.
Eaton—{R. F. ANDREWS. GEO. L. MAYNARD.
Johnstown—Ex-Gov. NOBLE.
Aurora—Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND,
Savannah—PATRICK CORBETT.
New City—{Hon. L. SHERWOOD, of Texas. Hon. C. M. DE PEW.
Theresa—Prof. HEGEMAN.
Schroon—Hon. W. K. PECK, of Connecticut.
Binghamton—Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.
Brockport—Hon. S. H. HAMMOND.
New-York—{Ex-Gov. HENRY S. LANE, of Indiana. J. W. FORNEY, of Pennsylvania. Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN.
East Chatham—Hon. JOHN T. HOGEBOOM.
Huntington—Gov. PIERREPONT, of Virginia.
Ithaca—Ex-Gov. RANDALL, of Wisconsin.
Cape Vincent—Rev. B. I. IVES.
Bangall—Col. O. T. BEARD.

SATURDAY, Oct. 24.
Albany—{Ex-Gov. HENRY S. LANE, of Indiana. Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY, of Pennsylvania.
Corning—{Hon. Z. CHANDLER, of Michigan. Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS, of Ohio.
Albion—{Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, afternoon. Hon. S. H. HAMMOND, evening.
Seneca Falls—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN, of Boston.
Flushing—Hon. GREENE CLAY SMITH, of Kentucky.
Broadalbin—Ex-Gov. NOBLE.
Turin—Hon. WM. A. HOWARD, of Michigan.
Little Falls—PATRICK CORBETT.
Peekskill—Gen. B. F. BRUCE.
Port Henry—Hon. W. K. PECK, of Connecticut.
Warsaw—{Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana. Hon. J. M. ASHLEY, of Ohio.
tica—{Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts. Col. T. H. GIBBS, of Tennessee.
Haverstraw—Hon. L. SHERWOOD, of Texas.
Kinderhook—Hon. JOHN T. HOGEBOOM.
Canajoharie—{Hon. LEWIS BARKER, of Maine. Hon. E. K. FOSTER, of Connecticut.
Oyster Bay—Gov. PIERREPONT, of Virginia.
Richmond—{Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM, of Ohio. Col. R. S. MATHEWS, of Baltimore. GEO. W. CURTIS.
Geneva—Ex-Gov. RANDALL, of Wisconsin.
Pillar Point—Rev. B. I. IVES, afternoon.
Brownville—Rev. B. I. IVES, evening.
Matteawan—Col. O. T. BEARD.
Fulton—GEO. L. MAYNARD.

MONDAY, OCT. 26.
Saratoga Springs—{Ex-Gov. HENRY S. LAN

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:
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U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

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FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
FOR
THE NATIONAL LOAN.

WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, October, 1863.

This Bank has been appointed a Government Agent for the sale and distribution of United States 5.20 Bonds, and is now ready to receive orders and subscriptions for the same in Bonds to bearer, of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, or in Certificates of Registered Stock in the name of the applicant.

These Bonds will be furnished at par, interest to commence on the day we receive the money, and a commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to banks, bankers, savings' banks and dealers in Government securities.

The Government is now able to supply Bonds with very little delay, but for the greater convenience of the public, we propose to keep always on hand a full supply of Coupon Bonds, of the several denominations, for immediate delivery.

This Bank will also deal largely in all classes of Government Securities, and will, at all times, buy or sell them at very favorable rates.

Accounts opened with this Bank will receive the greatest care and attention, and interest will be allowed on deposits in cases especially agreed upon.

Our correspondence with all accessible points in the United States and Canadas, enables us to receive collections, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, &c., on as advantageous terms as any other institution in the country.

SAM'L C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.

U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS
In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and Interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board: Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

NOTICE.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Two thousand shares of the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company having been subscribed, and ten per cent. thereof paid to the Treasurer of said Company, a meeting of the subscribers to the Stock of said Company, for the election of Directors thereof, will be held at the office of said Company, No 54 William-st., in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of October next, at noon.

WM. B. OGDEN, President.
HENRY V. POOR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1863.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1863.

Parties holding ten (10) or more fractional or thirty (30) or more full Coupons of the Loan of 1862, maturing on the 1st proximo, are requested to hand them in with separate schedules. Holders complying with this request will have their coupons examined in the order in which they are received, and checks given for them, on the 31st inst., after 3 o'clock P. M., or as soon thereafter as the examination can be completed. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 30½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt, approved Feb. 22, 1855," I, RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the Bonds of the State of Illinois, hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation. And by virtue and in pursuance of said law, I further notify all whom it may concern, that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, viz., from the said fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, to wit: Bonds issued under the provisions of the above recited act, being Refunded Stock Coupon Bonds of one thousand dollars each, dated May 1, 1857, signed by O. M. Hatch, as Auditor, and by Alexander Starne, as Treasurer, and numbered as follows, viz.: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, issued to Hall Wilson, attorney; No. 9, issued to W. A. S. Van Duzer; Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 36, 37, 38, issued to Ketchum, Son & Co.; Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, issued to W. H. Marston; Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, issued to H. Corwith; No. 51, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; No. 52, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 53, 54, 55, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, issued to E. F. Leonard, attorney.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed at Springfield, this 22d day of September, 1863. RICHARD YATES Governor.

By the Governor:
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY: Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment, $17,295, due the Sinking Fund, Oct. 1, 1863, and that we have designated by lot $17,000 of said Bonds for payment as required by the Trust Deed, viz.: Nos. 3,475, 783, 785, 1,008, 1,100, 1,419, 1,574, 1,660, 1,976, 1,990, 2,125, 2,228, 2,338, 2,388, 2,341, of $1,000 each, and Nos. 2,433, 2,588, of $500 each.

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest upon surrender of the Bonds to us at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above designated Bonds will not draw interest after January 1, 1864.

The next payment, $17,890, will be due April 1, 1864.

W. SCHALL, } Trustees,
N. A. COWDRY. }

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO., No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1863.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1863, ON the Second Mortgage Bonds, the Interest Bonds and the Equipment Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, at the Bank of the Republic. The Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., due Nov. 1, 1863, on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, at this office, to the persons in whose names the stock shall stand at the time of the closing of the transfer books on the 24th inst. The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed from and after the 24th day of October instant, until the morning of the 4th day of November next. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN, No. 34 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues. Six per cent. Certificates of indebtedness, 7 3-10 Treasury-Notes, Quartermasters checks and vouchers,

and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of Harlem and S. D. N. Company will be held at the Company's office, Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of hearing a report of this year's proceedings and for electing a new Board of Directors, &c.

G. L. DASHWOOD, Secretary.

FORDHAM, Oct. 10, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 23 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1., 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 9th day of November next. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers.
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

PRIZE MONEY FOR 130 VESSELS IS being paid at the Banking and Collection offices of WALDEN & WILLARD, No. 137 York-st., Brooklyn, and No. 54 Water-st., Charlestown, Mass.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. H. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Oct. 9, 1863.

THE CHEMUNG CANAL BANK (BANKING ASSOCIATION, Elmira,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the MERCANTILE BANK in the City of New-York, as Agent for the redemption of its circulating Notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to Amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Oct. 21, 1863.

THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY BANK (Banking Association, Peekskill,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the Act entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY, No. 54 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the Overland Mail Company, that by resolution of the Board of Directors, an installment of Five Dollars per share is payable at the office of the Company, as follows: $2 50 on the 20th of November, and $2 50 on the 21st of December next.

A. J. CENTER, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1876. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.—THE ANnual election for Directors and for Inspectors of the succeeding annual election, will be held at the banking room, No 184 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. 2 next, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M. Dated New-York, Oct. 17, 1863. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 WALL-ST., Oct. 20, 1863.

JOHN W. CHENEY WAS THIS DAY appointed Secretary of the Company.

F. P. FURNALD, President.

LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.—Quartermasters' and Paymasters' Certificates; also Treasury Certificates for officers' and soldiers' Pay and Bounty, collected or cashed by
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO AND CALIfornia State coupons bought or collected at best rates
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

$70,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, at 5 per cent per annum, for a term of years. Address Box No. 3,362 Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1863.

A DIVIDEND ON THE CAPITAL STOCK of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company of Four (4) per Cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the six months ending Nov. 1, next, payable at the office of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, on the 26th day of October next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed Oct. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen Oct. 27 at 9 o'clock A. M.

All dividends not called for by the 26th of November next will be paid at this office in sight exchange on New-York, or current funds, at the option of the stockholder.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD CO., Treasurer's Office, Cleveland, O., Oct. 12, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. free of Government Tax, on the full shares of the Capital Stock of this Company appearing on the books at the close of business on the 31st inst., payable at this office on and after Nov. 10 next. The Transfer Books will be closed Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Nov. 11, at 9 o'clock A. M.

O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. 21, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, Nov. 2. The transfer books will close the 23d inst. and reopen the 3d day of November next.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT. On the capital stock of this Bank, free of Government Tax, has been declared, payable on and after Monday, Nov. 2. Transfer Books will be closed on Wednesday, 21st inst., and reopened Tuesday, Nov. 3.

B. MURRAY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable, free of Government Tax, on and after the 2d day of Nov. next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to Nov. 2.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, Oct. 20, 1863.

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock will be paid on the 30th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst., until day of payment. C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

INCREASED CAPITAL AND PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.
OFFICE OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.
INCORPORATED IN 1823.
No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1863.

The President and Directors of this Company take pleasure in apprising the public that in order to meet more fully the demands of its customers the present stockholders have been induced to subscribe the additional sum of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, making the present

CASH CAPITAL HALF A MILLION DOLLARS,

which has been paid in and invested in accordance with the requirements of General Insurance Law of this State, under the sanction and approval of William Barns, Esq., Superintendent Insurance Department.

The Company is now fully prepared with increased facilities, to issue policies against loss and damage by fire, and inland transportation, when the insured participate to the extent of three-fourths of the profits of the business without liability.

Policies, without participation, are issued at reduced rates of premium. Losses liberally adjusted and paid at the Office of the Company, or its various agencies, with that promptitude and equity which has characterized its business transactions during the past FORTY YEARS.

JAMES W. OTIS, President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.
R. F. MASON, Superintendent Agencies.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.
SIDE-WHEEL AND SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND, FOR SALE.
Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 123 Broadway.

$1,000 TO $2,000.—A PARTNER WANTED —A good business man, must be well acquainted with all the large cloth houses in this City, is wanted to join the advertiser, a practical blue, fancy and pattern dyer of 30 years' experience, in which time he has had the charge of the largest dye works in Europe, for establishing a dye house for dying military, indigo-blue, and all other fancy colors and refinishing cloth. A business of $18,000 can be done during the Winter; profit large. Address DYER AND CHEMIST, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

EXPRESS FOR SALE.—AN OLD ESTABlished concern, doing business between New-York and a neighboring city, with a large amount of permanent work, and in a flourishing condition. For one or two young men, with a few hundred dollars capital, it is a rare opportunity. For particulars inquire of D. L. KENNEDY, No. 56 William-st., from 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH FROM FIVE TO ten thousand dollars in cash, to engage in the manufacture and sale of a patent article for ladies' wear. These goods have been introduced throughout the country, and find a ready sale; are sold for cash, at a fair profit. For further particulars, address Box No. 183, Post-office, Elizabeth, N. J.

TO PRINTERS—A COUNTRY WEEKLY NEWSpaper and job office on the Hudson River may be purchased; a good chance for a practical printer; part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. For particulars, address PRINTER, No. 113 Broadway, New-York City.

A NACTIVE MAN OF GOOD PRINCIPLE wanted to assist in a pleasant business; only $200 capital required to insure a large income: association and everything perfectly satisfactory. PORTER & CO., No. 335 Broadway, 3d floor, Room No. 17.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business: no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 301 Broadway, for 3 days.

2,000 BOXES DAMAGED COKE AND charcoal, tin and tersed plates, 500 bundles Russia sheet Iron, damaged, for sale by GOODWIN & CORT, No. 258 Water-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 26 William-st., New-York, Oct. 15, 1863.

This Company will hold their ninth regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of October, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of November next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, no bids in any form whatever, being made for account of or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, ELEGANT GAS CHANDELIERS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, at 11 o'clock, at No. 49 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the entire elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house, the whole of which was made to order by Messrs. Mascotte & Bembe, and Kimble, &c., consisting in part of very rich ebony and gilt drawing-room suite, in crimson silk reps; elegant ebony and gilt cabinet, marble-top centre, side and tripod tables; elegant ebony and gilt secretary, lined with satinwood; fine French plate pier and mantel mirrors; rich ebony and gilt console table, marble top; elegant crimson silk reps and lace curtains; richly carved walnut and oak library and dining-room suites, in fancy and green reps; solid walnut library bookcases, fine carved library table, solid oak pillar extension table, sideboard, fancy and green reps curtains, fine rosewood and walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoir-a-glace, couches and easy chairs, work tables, enameled bedroom suite, patent spring bed, curled hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows, &c.; elegant Moorish chandeliers, magnificent bronze thirty-light chandelier, supported by figures; also, bronze and gilt chandeliers, brackets, &c.; elegant Wilton, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, china and glassware, &c., together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

The furniture will be on exhibition, by permit, on Tuesday, 27th inst., which, with catalogue, may be obtained at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BROOKLYN LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, 29th Oct., at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, 111 Broadway:

About 180 lots of ground, comprising a plot of about 15 acres, known as the "Ditmar Tract," lying between Hudson and Brooklyn-avenues, and on Sackett, Union, President, Carroll, Crown, Montgomery and Malbone-streets. The title is one of the oldest in Brooklyn. Terms accommodating. Maps in one week from date, at the office of the auctioneers, 77 Cedar-st.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
OF HANDSOME PARLOR FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS, &c.

At public auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 23, at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely, at the private residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of two elegant parlor suites, covered in brocatel and reps; marble top tables, etageres, clocks, curtains, rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, hair mattresses, sofa beds, tea tables, mirrors, shades, paintings, rockers, spring-seat chairs, dining chairs, &c.—everything belonging to a first class house. Sale positive.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 2d day of October, 1863, at 12 o'clock, A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer MERRIMACK, consisting of about four hundred bales Cotton, Tobacco and Turpentine.

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 27th day of October, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof the prize-steamer KATE, her tackle, &c., as she now lies.

The above vessel now lies at Union Stores, Brooklyn.

BOB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, WITH WATER POWER—At Morrisville, opposite Trenton, N. J., at auction, to close an estate. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

MORRISVILLE—About 300 acres of land at Morrisville, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, known as the property A good farming land, with good dwelling, barns and other outbuildings, and a portion of that fronting on the river is calculated for villa sites, being on high ground, commanding a fine view of Trenton, in the midst of fine improvements and within a short ride of the railroad depot at Trenton. An island, which forms part of the property, and the land opposite thereto, is well calculated for malls, to which there are two new streets, or for manufactories, as it commands a fine water power. The New-Jersey Railroad and the Pennsylvania canal runs through the property, affording every facility for passengers and freight to New-York, Philadelphia and elsewhere. Terms at sale. Maps of the property, &c., can be had of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood bedstead, carved rosewood marble-top washstand, black walnut extension dining table, rosewood suite covered in hair-cloth, window curtains and cornices, rosewood etagere, mahogany frame looking glasses, mahogany and black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, commode, mahogany chairs and rockers in hair-cloth, centre table. Also, a fine English twist bowling piece. Also at 12 o'clock, several rosewood upright and square pianos, made by celebrated makers. Also, Jamaica rum, Scheidam gin, Irish whisky, old Bourbon, old German hock, from the stock of Clark & Brown, Maiden-lane.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Oct. 23, at 12 o'clock, in front of our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A Canadian pony, 12 hands high, warranted sound and kind in all harness and under the saddle.

A dark brown horse, 15 hands high, nearly thoroughbred, very fast and showy, 8 years old, sound and kind in all harness and under the saddle.

Also, a large gray horse, 15¾ hands high, 8 years old, very strong and stylish, believed to be sound and kind in single and double harness and under the saddle.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer—Office No. 50 Wall-st.

ON THE 22D DAY OF OCTOBER, 1863, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, I will sell at public auction, on the premises, Nos. 62 and 64 Duane-st., in this City, all and singular, the tools, fixtures, machinery and implements belonging to the estate of the late James R. Ryan, deceased, and used in carrying on the bookbinding business at said place.

Terms of sale cash.

E. C. RYAN, Administratrix.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1863.

The above sale is postponed until the 29th inst., at same hour. E. C. RYAN Administratrix.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

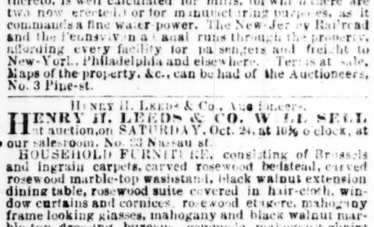
A fine thorough-bred bay horse, 16 hands high, 8 years old, very stylish and speedy; warranted sound and kind in all harness and under saddle; bred by Mr. Viley, of Kentucky, and is unsurpassed as a coupé horse.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

STOCK OF FANCY GOODS, CHINA VASES, TOYS, WORK-BOXES, &c.—On FRIDAY, Oct. 23, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 47 Murray-st., comprising a large assortment in the above line; also, glassware, earthenware, &c.

GROCERIES.

ADVANCE IN PRICE.



In consequence of the advance in Gold and high rates of Exchange, and unusual risk of importing of our OLD PLANTATION COFFEE, we are compelled to advance the price, on and after this date, 5 Cents per pound.

Usual discount to the Trade.

WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER,
Importers and Manufacturers,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, October 12, 1863.

TO SKATE-STRAP MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.—SPRAGUE'S PATENT LEVER BUCKLE, warranted to be in all respects the best and cheapest lever buckle in use. Manufacturers will do well to examine these buckles before using any other. Samples sent by mail to any part of the country.

For sale by P. M. SHEPARD,
No. 347 BROADWAY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN DISPOSE of their cast-off wearing apparel, carpets, furniture, jewelry, &c., &c., and receive a higher price than ever before, as I want the abovementioned articles for California and Western markets. Call on, or address a note by post, H. R., No. 164 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Ladies punctually attended to by Mrs. H.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FIFTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE. The large elegant three-story basement brown-stone house and lot on the westerly side of 5th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., and known as No. 124. It is fitted up with every convenience necessary in a first-class residence. Has large iron safes, spacious, well lighted and ventilated vaults; fine stable and coach-house in the rear, with entrance in 18th-st., and all throughout in the best order and condition. This splendid house was owned and occupied as a residence by the late Dr. William B. Moffat, who spared no expense in rendering it the handsomest and most complete, as it is the most commodious, of its class in the city. The fresco decorations are most elaborate and in the highest style of art. Chandeliers and gas fixtures, also some pieces of furniture, to be included in the purchase. Inquire at Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway, Office No. 6.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front houses and lots on Murray Hill and in other desirable locations.

Also, store property on Broadway, Chatham, Duane, Reade, Worth, White, Franklin and Mercer sts.; also, on 6th and 8th avs.

Also, Central Park lots on 5th and 8th avs., and on the streets adjacent to the Park.

Also, lots at Yorkville and Harlem and in other locations. For particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

NO. 186 CHURCH-ST.—THIS SUBSTANtial three-story brick building and lot of ground for sale. It is situated on the westerly side of Church-st., between Franklin and White sts., in the immediate vicinity of late extensive improvements. This neighborhood is destined soon to become a great commercial centre, and offers peculiar inducements for investment. Lot 27.6x100. Apply at Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway, Office No. 6; or to R. E. MOUNT, Jr., No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON TWENTY-SECOND STREET, near 8th-av., a first class four story brown stone house, 26 feet wide, with all the modern improvements. It has lately been thoroughly overhauled and repaired and is one of the cheapest houses now for sale in the city. Possession at once. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor.
No. 704 Broadway.

500 LOTS IN BROOKLYN—LATE WILliamsburgh—For sale on easy terms, located between the East River and Sixth-st., North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek; also, 17 brick houses. Apply to S. J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York; or to C. FOWLER, corner of 3d and North 9th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A LARGE PLOT of ground in the XIVth Ward, Brooklyn, being one entire block, with river front, very suitable for a large manufacturing or storage business. Apply to CORNELIUS DUBOIS, No. 37 Water-st., New-York, or JOSEPH B. THOMAS, foot of North 12th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—NO. 57 WEST 38TH-ST., FOUR-story brown stone English basement house, 18.3 by 60; lot 98.9. Has just been put in complete order. Immediate possession. For permit, apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK AND HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—2 lots on 123d-st., near 3d-av.; 2 lots on 123d-st., between 1st and 2d avs; 3 lots on 4th-av., 25 feet south of 125th-st. Also, 1 lot on 5th-av., near 110th-st. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-story new brown stone houses in 6th-av., near 49th-st., finished for stores and dwellings: they will be sold reasonably, and are a capital investment. Apply to
JOHN W. CORLIES & CO., No. 32 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BRICK dwelling house No. 114 2d-av., corner of 7th st. For particulars, inquire of G. V. N. BALDWIN, No. 17 Nassau-st.

FOUNDRY PROPERTY.—WANTED TO PURchase for cash or lease, for a term of years, in this City or immediate vicinity. Full particulars as to number of lots, buildings, machinery, location, price, &c., desired. Possession about March 1. Address S. H. T., Box 4,241 Post-office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF HARrison, intersected by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and the road from Rye Neck to White Plains, about one mile northeast from Mamaroneck Depot, near Rye, containing 65 acres, well divided. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN G. HAVILAND, Brevoort Insurance Co., No. 70 Wall-st., or of the proprietor, SAMUEL HAVILAND, on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A NICE LITTLE farm of 18 acres, two miles from the healthy and beautiful village of Plainfield, N. J.; pretty cottage house, 10 rooms; fine young orchard of grafted fruit; good out-buildings, &c. Price $4,000. Distance from New-York by railroad, 25 miles. Apply to GEO. N. SMITH, No. 246 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN PROPERTY of "Monte Video," commonly called "Wadsworth's Tower," belonging to the estate of the late D. C. Collins, Esq., and situated on the summit of the mountain ridge, eight miles west of Hartford, Conn., containing about two hundred and fifty acres; about one-half in valuable timber and wood, and the rest in lawns, pasture and under cultivation; together with the mansion house, farm-house, stables, tower, ice-house and other buildings. This is one of the most attractive landed properties in the country; distinguished for beauty and variety of scenery, as well as healthfulness and purity of the atmosphere. The grounds are naturally adapted to villa sites, bordering upon a private road, extending some two miles through the estate, and supplied with springs of pure water. Its various summits overlook the rich and beautiful valleys of the Connecticut on the east, and of the Farmington River on the west, and the tower commands a view extending in every direction for forty miles.

The present owner has engaged in the improvement of the work as the best specimen of landscape gardening in Connecticut. A beautiful natural lake, about half a mile in length, at the foot of the lawn, in front of the mansion house, affords excellent boating, bathing and fishing, as well as ice of unrivaled purity, and is a most attractive feature of the landscape. The village of Avon and station on the New-Britain and Farmington Railroad is at

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The public to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1834. Those who have used their present ills are never without. Send for a circular. To ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. Davenport, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s 9d, 4s 6d, a bottle. Agent New-York,

Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

A FFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or illness. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 85th edition, over 100 pages, nearly 100 figure illustrations, on the Moral and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary Diseases and their Consequences, the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs of the Male and Female, Latest Researches in Physiology, European Hospital Practice; Quacks, their Recipes and Specifics; the Author's unequalled Paris and London Treatment. Sent Mailed free, for 25, closely sealed. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase the original work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey, or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 12 M. to 6 P. M. daily.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Lamont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Wrecked in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, thereby curing seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally. Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, or who feel themselves impotent. Young man, are you subject to those soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra, and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the colleges of physicians and surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. JOHN BIGELOW, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book entitled THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or sent free by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing a post-paying Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by all RICHARDS, No. 36 Park Row, (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.; PEDRICK & CO., 24 Court-st., Boston.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, in the form of Pills, will in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the weakest as vigorous as if manhood had never been prostituted or debilitated. To the unmarried or those about to marry, they are invaluable, the unfortunate medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete eradicator of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured at Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very thing now for the ladies to use when they feel the monthly sickness in case of obstruction, nervous pains, and after all our remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases, warranted as represented in every respect, or the money will be refunded. Ask no questions. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

THE HUNTER'S RED DROP.—DR. POWERS believes he has found the true remedy for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, or who feel themselves impotent. Young man, are you subject to those soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Penetrating Golden Drops, imparting a healthful action to the system, and they will never disappoint in the shortest period. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, daily and evening.

A DVICE TO LADIES IN DIFFICULT CASES where immediate medical assistance is desired or made of importance, the lower class call upon Dr. A. M. Mayer, 514 Grand, professor of diseases of women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office and Lodgery-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of the urinary organs, and the result has been a practice of a most extensive character, and a treatment of things the most remarkable, regular treatment and all other practice has proved of no effect during consultation in the rooms of the patient, free of charge. All the disgusting secrecy and mystery of the old system is done away with, and the nature of their cases made known to them. Dr. H. cures without the dangerous after effects of mercury, quinine, or the nauseous balsams usually administered. Persons residing in any part of the United States and Canada by inclosing a post-paying Box No. 1,224 New-York City, for sale by all RICHARDS, No. 36 Park Row, (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.; PEDRICK & CO., 24 Court-st., Boston.

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DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
No. 32 Chambers-st.

TO TAX PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls or Tax-Books on real or personal estate, for the year 1863, have been delivered to me, and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office.

Payments thereon can be made between the hours of 8 A. M and 4 P. M.

A deduction at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st day of November. JNO. MURPHY, Receiver.

Oct. 20, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For flagging westerly side of Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and Fortieth-street, north side, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue.

For flagging Fiftieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenue.

For fencing lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first street, and also on Fiftieth, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.

The limits embraced by such assessment include the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Fortieth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, known as Ward numbers One, Twelve and seventeen, in block number three hundred and thirty-four; also, all the lots or parcels of land on the south side of Fiftieth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues; also, the lots on the opposite side of Fiftieth-street, to the distance of one hundred and forty feet westerly from the corner of Lexington-avenue; also, all the lots in the westerly front of block number five hundred and thirty-five, on Sixth-avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets; also, all the lots in the southerly half of the same block, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; also, all the lots on both sides of Fiftieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. MCNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, October 23, 1863.

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CHAS. MCNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 15, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 8 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. EGGLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN MCCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY in Room No. 6, City Hall, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, } Committed on
JOHN D. C. } Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. BYERS.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. BYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN T. HENRY,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMAH,
CHAS. E. HALL,
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., and regular meeting in Room No. 6, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity on coming heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES S. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall, for the purpose of considering all matters referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

TERENCE FARLEY,
PETER MASTERSON,
JACOB M. LONG,
Committee.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of ten per cent will be added on all water accounts on the 1st day of November next, if not paid on or before that day.

By order of the Board of Water Commissioners.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY OF KINGS.—BENJAMIN REED against JACOB LOMIS, William Patchen, Benjamin Traver, Malcom Campbell, Thomas G. Turner, James Turner, Robert Turner, John R. Scott, George Scarrup, James Brownell, Theodore Scott, Charles Clark, Engle Clark, George Masse and Ira D. Gaily—Summons for relief. Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y., and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at their office, No. 74 Wall-street, New-York city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1863. this 28th day of September, 1863. BENJAMIN REED, Plaintiff in person.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 28th day of September, 1863.

BENJAMIN REED, Plaintiff in person.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of MARY ANN STRADLEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JOSEPH M. BRADLEY, No. 131 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next. Dated July 9, 1863.

FRANCIS B. CARPENTER, Administrator.
9 10 law1yr

MANUFACTORY OF THE ÆOLIAN LAMP, NO. 888 GREENWICH-ST.

MANUFACTORY OF THE ÆOLIAN LAMP.

This lamp which received the silver medal at the late Fair of the American Institute burns petroleum and Kerosene oil without chimney, smell or smoke. At the same time it gives as much light as a thirteen-inch moon. None Oil without chimney, smell or smoke. The air be in motion and not the lamp, by a power driven by clock work, pinions, &c., of all sizes, turned and cut.

Clock work of metal, every part can be altered and cut.
Clock work cases, of cast metal, turned and cut.
Tools for polishing brass, jewelers, &c.
Clock work. Presses, dies and stamps.
Tools for watchmakers, jewelers, &c.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIAT. C. 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
HIBERNIA,
Capt. LEITCH,

will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Nov. 3, to be followed by the ADRIATIC, Capt. NICHOLSON, from NEW-YORK, Nov. 17.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency

First Cabin.....$80
Intermediate.....40
Steerage.....30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $50, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, LEITCH, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 21.
OLYMPUS, MUIR, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 28.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 4.
ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 18.
EUROPA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Oct. 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Oct. 31
ETNA.....Saturday.....Nov. 7

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London.....34 00
First Cabin to Paris....95 00 Steerage to Paris.....40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown to First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace,	Friday, Oct. 23.
CAROLINA	2,923	Roberts,	Friday, Nov. 6.
LOUISIANA	2,866	Brooking,	Friday, Nov. 20.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 7½ years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....$80 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35 }

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The splendid British Iron Steamship
BELLONA,
3,000 TONS, CAPT. W. H. PINKHAM,
WILL SAIL
On THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at 2 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
PASSAGE BY PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$80
Second Cabin.....50
Steerage.....30

payable in U. S. Currency.

For passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the office, No. 36 Broadway.

For freight, apply at No. 14 Coenties-slip.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

CANADA,
Capt. AITON,

carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, Oct. 24.

Rates of passage from New-York. First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $75. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 22 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's New Steamship ONONDAGA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY.....12th October.
MONDAY.....9th November.
MONDAY.....7th December.

Passage money—To Nassau, N. P.....9th November $45
Passage money—to Havana.....9th November 60

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Cargo. No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

M. O. ROBERTS LINE, VIA PANAMA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at noon,
the steamship
ORIZABA, 2,500 tons,
the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will be dispatched from the foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
N. B. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

N.B.—Attention is called to the change of route.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

To sail on
SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M.
The new side-wheel United States steamship
CATAWBA,
JAMES M. CORNWELL, Commander,
Will sail, as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, foot of Warren-st.

The steamship NEW YORK STAR will sail for Havana and New-Orleans SATURDAY, Nov. 14.

Northern freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. LAWSON, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.
THE U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship
STAR OF THE SOUTH,
CAPT. D. B. HARTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the above, New-Orleans, touching at Havana. Inland mails and passage to SATURDAY. No freight taken for Havana. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.
For bill of lading signed on the day of sailing, Broadway, apply to
J. B. SCHIFFLIN, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
Capt. JOHN A. POTTS,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The superior United States Mail steamship MELVILLE THOMPSON, Commander, will sail for Havana direct on THURSDAY, Oct. 29, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight and passage reduced to suit. Apply for a direct or WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 152 Southstat.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

DENTISTRY.

A PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

AN ÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

TEETH EXTRACTED PAINLESSLY, WITHOUT PAIN, by DR. CHONT, the only manufacturer of the æsthetic nitrous oxide gas. It is superior to ether or chloroform in that it produces no unpleasant feeling, causing a quick slumber, in which patients are perfectly insensible to pain, during the most extensive operations, and is entirely free from the disagreeable effects of ether or chloroform, without the slightest pain. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth inserted upon the most reasonable terms. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. CHONT, dentist, No. 7 Union-square, corner of Broadway, near 20th-st.

DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Extract teeth absolutely without pain by the original and genuine Dr. COLTON'S Vitalized Air, or Nitrous oxide gas. Discovered in 1844. Dental operations of every description performed in the most skillful manner at reasonable charges. Office, No. 19 Union-square, corner of Broadway, entrance 14th-st.

DR. J. R. LEAVITT, Manager.

DENTISTRY.—DR. BROWN, No. 5 UNION-PL., Broadway, corner of 14th-st., extracts teeth without pain by the use of the original and genuine Dr. COLTON'S Vitalized Air, or Nitrous oxide gas. Also, administers Ether and Chloroform. Teeth filled and inserted on the most reasonable terms. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE OPERA.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK

NINTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 23, at 8, when will be presented Flotow's popular Opera of MARTHA

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
in her favorite role of Henrietta,
MLLE. HENRIETTA SULZER,
for the first time, as Nancy,
SIGNOR LOTTI,
for the first time, as Lionel,
SIGNOR BIACHI,
for the first time, as Plunkett.

Miss KELLOGG will introduce in the fourth act THE CELEBRATED VENZANO WALSE.

Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK

TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, OCT. 24, SECOND GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.
BY GENERAL REQUEST,
Petrella's grand Opera of
IONE;
Or, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,
Which will be produced
FOR THE LAST TIME,
As it must be withdrawn in order to make room for other novelties.

ON MONDAY NEXT, Oct. 26,
Verdi's grand and highly successful opera of
MACBETH.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

The sale of secured seats and admission tickets for any of the above-named representations will commence this morning at the Box Office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts., from 8 A. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA—IONE.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK

SECOND GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, Oct. 24, at 8, BY GENERAL REQUEST,
Petrella's grand Opera, in four acts, of
IONE;
Or, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,

The New-York Times, Friday, October 23, 1863.

THE RUSSIANS EN ROUTE FOR NIAGARA.

THE RUSSIANS EN ROUTE FOR NIAGARA.

From Our Special Reporter.

FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1863.

If the railroad men who consented the idea of treating the officers of the Russian fleet to a grand excursion to Niagara Falls had stood to the ship captains of their craft, and established a time table and rate upon some definite programme for the festivity, instead of exciting themselves to make the affair as merry as they would have shown their readiness to party as well as the people liberality, and would have saved another people a good deal of trouble and bewilderment. The consequences are, as they noticed Capt. Borrow, the commanding officer of the infected excursion, and stated that they would stop here and take a look at the Military Academy on their way up the river, adding that the party would leave New-York in a special boat, chartered for the purpose, at 8 o'clock A. M. to-day. In pursuance of this welcome piece of intelligence, preparations were made to give the Russian officers a reception befitting the dignity of both the great military school of the United States. The following programme for the reception was decided upon:

SPECIAL ORDERS } HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, West Point, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1863.

No. 96. } In honor of the visit of Admiral LISOVSKI, commanding the Russian fleet, now in the harbor of New-York, and suite, a salute of 17 guns will be fired from Battery Kings to-morrow morning, under the direction of the Commandant of Cadets, on the arrival of the steamer from New-York at the landing.

At 11 A. M. which the distinguished visitors will be invited to witness, and, after the completion thereof, the party will proceed to the Library, where an opportunity for presentation will be afforded to the officers and professors of the institution.

At the signal call Beaten, at the barracks, the corps of Cadets will parade for review, and such other exercises as the Commandant of Cadets may direct.

By order of Col. BOWMAN.

All academic duty will be suspended from 10:30 A. M. to 1 P. M., by order of Col. BOWMAN.

EDWARD C. BOYNTON, Captain and Adjutant.

The Cadets of the Academy, the guests of Cozzens' Hotel, and all the lads and lassies of the surrounding country, were out in their holiday attire this morning awaiting the arrival of the distinguished visitors. It was to be a great day for West Point. But, alas, for the uncertainty of human affairs, and especially of steamboats and railroad excursions that don't travel on time. About 10½ o'clock, Capt. BORROW received a muddy telegram, which, so far as it could be understood, ran to the effect that the Committee having the excursion in charge had been disappointed in their efforts to procure a special boat on which to convey their guests to Albany, and they would, therefore, be under the necessity of coming up by the regular day boat. Whether they would stop at West Point or not, and if so how long, was not stated, but the West Pointers were left to infer that, as they were coming by the public boat, they would not stop here at all, and so it proved. About 11 o'clock the steamboat *Daniel Drew* hove in sight—and the profusion of Russian bunting, intermingled with Stars and Stripes, that fluttered from her decks, indicated that the strangers were coming. In due time the boat hauled up to the dock, where she stopped just five minutes. This, however, was long enough for a good share of the ladies and gentlemen who had assembled to see the Russians, to conceive a sudden desire to visit Newburgh, and as your Reporter could see no necessity for tarrying here longer, he jumped aboard with the rest. As the *Daniel Drew* left the dock the Cadets fired their salute from the bluff, waved their handkerchiefs to the departing guests, and retired to their barracks to complete the reception programme at their leisure. A ramble about the decks of the *Daniel Drew* discovered our Russian friends, to the number of one hundred or over, mixed up indiscriminately with twice that number of the *ci polloi*, and apparently enjoying themselves just as well as though they were on that *special boat* which the Committee failed to secure for their accommodation. Admiral LISOVSKI and Staff, and all the higher officers of the fleet, with the exception of Capt. BOUKATOFF, of the *Oshaba*, join in the excursion, together with a host of Middies, Engineer officers, &c. They all travel without uniform, other than the navy cap. Accompanying them are representatives of the different companies which got up the excursion, including the versatile DANIEL DREW, W. B. SKIDMORE, THOS. E. GALE, P. C. SMITH and others, and a few invited guests, among whom we noticed President KING, of Columbia College; Senator PADEN, Col. DUNCAN, of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., and Capt. BALDWIN, of the United States Navy. A more beautiful day for a sail up the Hudson could not be desired, and the Russian officers express themselves delighted with the variety and splendor of the scenery on the route. Many of the villas on the banks of the river were ornamented with flags, and friendly greetings were extended to the strangers as they passed, in the shape of waving handkerchiefs from fair hands, which were responded to by the Russians. The excursion bids fair to be a splendid and successful entertainment, and the Russians evidently enjoy it exceedingly. They are very desirous of avoiding any public demonstrations, and in their wish to gratify them in this desire, the Committee have been forced into an apparent antagonism to the desires of the public and the Press. The Committee are probably excusable; so too are the Russians, but the American public is bound to know everything that takes place, nevertheless. When anything *does* take place, you shall hear from me again. NIX.

THE DEMOCRACY OF SPAIN.

The Spanish Democrats, residents of Barcelona, have addressed a congratulatory letter to "Citizen LINCOLN," of the United States, for his Emancipation Proclamation. The Barcelona Democrats close thus: "Honor and victory to the Federal banner! Destruction to the iniquitous participators in the enslavement of men! Fame, glory and every kind of prosperity to the citizen President of the United States of America, the man ABRAHAM LINCOLN!"

The following is the reply of the President, through the Secretary of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.

To Don José Maria Torres and one thousand nine hundred and sixty other citizens, freemen of Barcelona:

GENTLEMEN: Having received your letter of last April to the President of the United States, in which you congratulate him on the abolition of Slavery in certain States of the American Union, issued on the 1st of January last, he has charged me to transmit to you his most earnest thanks for this manifestation of your respect and good will for the first Magistrate as well as for the people of the United States.

If, in his necessary efforts to bring peace to a disordered country, he has incidentally promoted the cause of humanity, no occasion can be more propitious for sincere congratulations.

No people has a better right to speak in favor of liberty and humanity than the free citizens of Barcelona, whose *fueros franchise* dates from that period when the majority of the working classes of Europe had not shaken off the yoke of serfdom. The American people can never forget that in all times of trial, Spain has been a true and firm friend to the United States.

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Gen. King's Farewell Order.

Brig.-Gen. RUFUS KING has been reappointed Minister Resident at Rome, and accepts the appointment his acceptance to take effect immediately. Gen. KING has turned the command of his division in the Army of the Potomac over to Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN. The following is the farewell order:

HEADQUARTERS KING'S DIVISION, } FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Va., Oct. 17, 1863.

An order from the State Department assigning the Commanding General to a different duty, it is with infinite reluctance that he takes leave of his comrades in arms. He has received at their hands all that a General could ask or expect—obedience, respect and affection. He leaves them with the earnest hope that their efforts in behalf of the Union may be crowned with glorious success, and that once more the "Flag of the Free" may float in triumph over the entire Republic.

The command of the division devolves upon Brig.-Gen. CORCORAN, a gallant and experienced officer, most fit for the post assigned to him, and devoted to the good cause to which we all have pledged our lives.

RUFUS KING,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

National Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The sales of Government Bonds to-day reached $1,786,750. The bonds are delivered on payment of the money.

COLLISION ON THE RIVER

COLLISION ON THE RIVER

The Steamers City of Boston and The Steamer City of Boston and Oregon.

THE OREGON RUN INTO AND SUNK

THE OREGON RUN INTO AND SUNK

THE PASSENGERS SAVED.

THE PASSENGERS SAVED.

Yesterday afternoon a collision occurred on the North River, opposite the City, between the two large steamers, the *City of Boston*, of the New-York and Norwich Line, and the *Oregon*, of the New-York and Boston Line. The former had left her dock some half an hour previous, for Norwich, and the latter with same for Hudson. The collision resulted in the sinking, in a few minutes, of the *Oregon*, which was running on regular passage, on perfectly friendly terms, as it appears to those on board, no one was lost, and but one slightly injured. The following are statements of the occurrence:

THE OREGON.

The *Oregon* left her dock at 5 o'clock P. M., at the foot of Harrison-street. When she reached a distance of nearly half a mile from her pier, her pilot discovered the City of Boston approaching her at a high rate of speed. He immediately blew an whistle, indicating that it was his intention to go to the left. From the signal given by the *City of Boston*, the pilot of the *Oregon* inferred that he took the proper course. Not noticing any change in the direction the *City of Boston* was being steered, he endeavored to avoid a collision by a higher rate of speed. They came together with a fearful crash, in the middle of the river, about opposite Pier No. 50. The prow of the *City of Boston* striking the *Oregon*, crushing in her wheelhouse on the starboard side—passed nearly through the vessel, sank immediately after being struck.

The scene on the *Oregon*, which readily began to sink immediately after being struck, was one of the wildest confusion. Fortunately, the two boats remained fastened together for about ten minutes, which enabled many of the *Oregon*'s passengers, upward of 100 in number, to escape. The balance were rescued by the timely arrival of the steam-tug *Sam'l L. Brewster*. Scarcely had all the passengers been safely removed when the *Oregon* sank to her hurricane-deck, drowning five horses. None of the freight or baggage was got off. Very valuable services were rendered to the passengers by the tugs *John Birdsall*, *Peter Carey* and *Reliance*. The Police-steamer No. 1, Capt. TOOH, was early at the scene, as well as two or three ferry-boats. Amid all the confusion and excitement, no lives were lost, and but two lady-passengers slightly injured. The tugs above referred to, soon after the sinking of the *Oregon* took the vessel in tow and drew her over to the new steamship landing in Hoboken. When about 200 feet from the dock she sank in the mud and will probably prove a total wreck. The *Oregon* was an old vessel, formerly a Sound Steamer.

Rev. MR. COX, of Albany, N. Y., who was a passenger on board the *Oregon*, confirms the above account, so far as relates to the movements of the vessels.

All of the tugs engaged belonged to the firm of R. GRIFFIN & Co., the principal member of which, Mr. HUBERT GRIFFIN, was on board the *Brewster*, and gave his personal and most valuable attention to the safety of the passengers. Credit is also due Capt. BIRD, of the *Brewster*, for his efforts to save the lives of those who remained on the *Oregon* after the *City of Boston* backed off. The *Oregon* had a large freight, consisting principally of merchandise, most of which was consigned to Hudson. The *City of Boston*, after landing the passengers of the *Oregon*, proceeded on her trip, but slightly injured.

OTHER PARTICULARS.

The *City of Boston*, of the New-York and Norwich Transportation Company, left her moorings at the foot of Vestry-street at 5 P. M., and found herself suddenly confronted by the *Oregon* coming up. It became evident that collision was imminent, and Capt. WILCOX and pilots BROWN and LIBB, of the former steamer, insist that her whistles were blown first, with the usual signal of danger, and were answered by the *Oregon*, which, however, kept on her way. The *City of Boston* then slowed down, and even attempted to back, but in vain. Her headway carried her aboard the *Oregon*, about the middle of the river. The crash was tremendous, and the bows of the *City of Boston* were firmly imbedded in the wreck of the *Oregon*. This circumstance proved most fortunate for the passengers of that vessel, as it enabled most of them to clamber at once on board of the *City of Boston*. A large number availed themselves of this means of safety, and so soon as the *City of Boston* could be extricated, she ranged alongside of the sinking boat and rendered all assistance in her power. One of the Jersey City ferry-boats plying to the foot of Desbrosses-street, also came to the rescue, and was joined by the *Paterson* of the Hoboken line, running to the foot of Canal-street. The Norwhich Company freight steamer *City of New-London* also put out from her dock and stood near the *Oregon*, and speedily a fleet of tugboats, yawls and skiffs had hurried to the scene. The rescue of the remaining passengers was speedily effected. The *City of Boston* returned to her dock with those she had saved, and as she was damaged but slightly, shortly after resumed her voyage.

The passenger and freight list of the *Oregon* was light, and the loss sustained will amount to but little beyond the injuries of the boat and the damage to passengers' baggage. After the *Oregon* had been towed across to the Hoboken flats, as above narrated, she sank completely in 30 feet of water, and, it is said, upon a muddy bottom, into which the wreck will probably settle some eight or nine feet. The boat is quite an old one, formerly running on the Sound, and more recently to Albany and Hudson, and, it is thought, will prove a total loss. Nothing of her is now visible but the uppermost works. The accident is the more difficult of explanation that the Captains and pilots of both vessels are experienced, correct, and careful men.

INCIDENTS.

When the collision took place, many of the firemen, coal-passers, &c., of the *Oregon* were asleep, below. Their awaking was sudden, indeed, and their appearance on deck was in highly picturesque undress.

The lady and children passengers were, of course, dreadfully frightened, and some very touching scenes occurred, mothers clinging to their offspring and screaming for help, and the little ones paralyzed with fright. One lady in endeavoring to leap on board of the tug *Brewster*, missed her footing, and plunged headlong into the river, from which she was instantly dragged feet foremost by a stalwart deck hand.

One gentleman owned two fine horses of the five on board, of which he was both fond and proud, and the struggles of the poor animals to break loose from their tethers on the lower deck and escape their miserable fate were most distressing, but he had to forget all else in securing the safety of his aged mother, whom he sustained in his arms. The most remarkable feats of climbing and vaulting were performed by the more corpulent passengers of both sexes and crinoline and peg-top pantaloons were at decided discount. It is gratifying, in view of the general rescue, to be able to speak at all pleasantly of an accident which might have been so fatal to scores of human beings. The warning given by this occurrence cannot be too closely laid to heart by the officials who daily have in their charge so many precious lives on our great Sound and River highways.

Proposal for a National Bank in this City.

MEETING OF BANK PRESIDENTS AND CAPITALISTS.

A meeting of Bank Presidents, capitalists and prominent citizens was held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel last evening pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1863.

SIR: You are respectfully invited to meet the Hon. HUGH MCCULLOUGH, the Comptroller of the Currency, at 8 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 21, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, for the purpose of a conference in relation to the establishment of a large National Bank in this City.

Peter Cooper, John J. Astor, Jr., Freeman Clark, John J. Phelps, Morris Ketchum, David Dows, Paul S. Forbes, Joseph Stuart, E. D. Morgan, Jonathan Sturges, Geo. Opdyke, Isaac N. Phelps, O. De Forrest Grant, Isaac Sherman, A. Arnold, Elisha Riggs, B. H. Hutton.

Besides the gentlemen above named, there were present Hon. Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in Congress; Mr. H. B. Hurlburt, President of the first National Bank at Cleveland, O.; Samuel T. Dana, of Boston; Mr. Leonard Jerome, Gen. Wm. K. Strong, Col. Vermilyea, Mr. Jaques, Vice President of the Metropolitan Bank; Mr. Cisco, and Mr. David Hoadley.

Mr. B. H. HUTTON was appointed Chairman, and Mr. ELISHA RIGGS Secretary. In answer to a call from the Chair, Hon. HUGH MCCULLOUGH addressed the meeting and gave a full and clear exposition of the views of the Government in relation to the currency proposed to be established under the Banking law of the last Congress, and explained the advantages to be derived from the establishment of a large National Bank in New-York, like the one proposed. His remarks were listened to with profound attention, and with the marked approval of his hearers. At a subsequent stage of the meeting he also took occasion to speak of the opposition that might be encountered from the State banks, and said that Secretary CHASE, in anticipation of the possibility of such opposition, had consulted the best legal authority of the land, and had become fully satisfied of the constitutionality and legality of the late law of Congress. In case the Comptroller of this State should commence suits against Banks established under this law, the Government would feel bound to protect them, and would employ the best legal talent for that purpose. At the same time he desired which it needs. Experience, I think it will be conceded to furnishing the means which the Government has demonstrated that the Executive, earnestly and efficiently, may be depended upon to raise men. Recognizing the gallant services rendered by the people in the present struggle, we regard the call for a large number of troops as a necessity, and we cannot doubt that the people will respond promptly and patriotically to the call. Volunteering is the best mode of raising troops, and we believe we can fill the quota demanded of this State by volunteering alone. But if the extreme devotion manifested by the patriotic yeomanry of our land on the one hand, and the sense of duty which will actuate the Legislature on the other, should not be sufficient to fill the quota, we trust that the Legislature will authorize the cooperation of the authorities of the city to offer the requisite bounties, and in the meantime fast, Tuesday, and directed to appeal to the citizens of Brooklyn themselves to take immediate action in the premises. That action, by public meetings, or by the inauguration of efforts for recruiting, we are not prepared to say, but we would say, as we have on previous occasion, cause in furnishing all the soldiers willing, not forced upon the country requires of us. And we would also say to the Legislature and Executive of the State, that we are ready, and instruction in the premises, as to the proper course for them to pursue. A pledge of this character will be cheerfully an any proper action that may be suggested.

SENTENCE OF MARTIN KALUPLEISCH, Mayor.

MARTIN KALUPLEISCH, Mayor.

BRATTLEBORO IN THE COURTS.—Solomon for grand larceny in stealing a boat from the schooner [illegible] the prisoners, it appears, stole the boats and rigging from the schooner and took a pleasure trip down the river. During the trip they sold the boat to Mr. Richard Hanson, a boatman, who let it to a party on the following Sunday. The Police having a description of the boat seized it, and it was shortly after identified by the owner, and the accused were arrested. The prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge, and were sentenced to the State Prison for two years each. SAMUEL JOHNSON (colored), was arraigned on the charge of manslaughter in having, on the 9th of August last, inflicted injuries upon JOHN BARNEY, in a fight, which resulted in his death the following day. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to State Prison for two years. JOHN FARRELLY pleaded guilty to manslaughter in killing his wife, by striking her on the head with a washboard. He was sentenced to State Prison for two years. WM. ENGLISH and JOSEPH SWARTS pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and were sentenced to State Prison for two years each.

KINGS COUNTY SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—The Second Senatorial District Democratic Convention reassembled at the "Capitol," in Joralemon-street, Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the State Senate. Mr. JESSE M. FOX was selected as Chairman. A formal ballot resulted in the nomination of Mr. JOHNSON by the following vote: SAMUEL E. JOHNSON, 17; DAVID M. TALMADGE, 13. Mr. JOHNSON subsequently appeared and accepted the nomination.

ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION.—Hon. MARTIN KALUPLEISCH Wednesday accepted the nomination for Mayor of Brooklyn, tendered to him by the Independent Democrats, and a committee of taxpayers. There will be three candidates for the Mayoralty in the field—BENJAMIN PRINCE, (Regular Democrat,) Col. ALFRED M. WOOD, (Union,) and MARTIN KALUPLEISCH, (Independent Democrat.)

KINGS COUNTY GERMAN DEMOCRATIC CLUB ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.—The Kings County German Democratic Club have made the following nominations for Assembly: First District, THOMAS SULLANE; Second District, WINCHESTER BURTON; Third District, WM. C. DEWITT; Fourth District, ANDREW WALSH.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR, OCT. 23.—Nos. 38, 53, 47, 37, 67.

Williamsburgh.

AN INDEPENDENT NOMINATION.—The distinguished distiller, Mr. JOHN A. FERRALL, is announced as an independent People's candidate for Alderman in the Thirteenth Ward of Brooklyn. The other candidates are HENRY M. DIXON, Democrat, and WM. TORTON, Republican.

SYNOD OF NEW-YORK.—This body is now in session at the Church of Rev. J. D. WELLS, corner of Fifth and South Third streets, Brooklyn. E. D. Rev. Dr. RICE acts as Moderator. Morning sessions are held daily, and very interesting evening meetings, in which a large number of clergymen take part.

FOR THE ASSEMBLY.—The Republicans of the Sixth Assembly District of Kings County—the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of Brooklyn—have placed in nomination ANGELO NEWTON. His Democratic opponent has not yet been selected.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE NEW ENROLLMENT.—Before the new enrollment is commenced here, the Sixth District should receive the attention of Provost-Marshal-General FRY. The difficulties and embarrassments which have prevailed there have brought discredit on the Government and created delay in business. The question as to the responsibilities of the majority of the Board, whether they are bodies or nobodies, should be decided; and so, too, should the question whether, in doubtful claims of alleenship to evade the draft, the Commissioner and Surgeon are right in insisting on going beyond the mere affidavit, and seeking proof from the record. These and other questions must be settled ere the Board can get in working order.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Coroner RANEY held an inquest on the body of CHARLES RADAN, aged 11 years, who died at the Jews' Hospital from injuries received on the 21st instant by being run over by a car on the Hudson River Railroad, in Tenth-avenue, near Sixteenth-street. As the cars were coming down the avenue, at Twenty-first-street, a large crowd of boys gathered around the cars, following them down several blocks, shouting and cheering some soldiers who were on board. The Police tried to drive them away, but without success. The result was that young RADAN was knocked down by a horse and run over by the wheels of a car. He lived but a short time after the accident.

A SUPPOSED FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.—A serious affray occurred at a late hour on Wednesday night, at No. 180 Christopher-street, between a man named BARTHOLOMEW WESTON and his stepson, a young man named CORNELIUS SHERMAN. A difficulty arose about the disposition of some clothing formerly belonging to the young man's mother, when the father drew a double-barreled revolver and shot his son in the left breast, inflicting a wound so serious that no hopes are entertained of its recovery. He was taken to the New-York Hospital. WESTON was committed to the Jefferson Market Prison, by Justice KELLY, to await the result.

ARREST OF A PHILADELPHIAN FOR THEFT.—PETER WILLIAMS, who says he resides in Philadelphia, and is by occupation a farmer, was arrested yesterday by Officer MCGLOIN, of the Sixth Precinct, on the charge of having stolen from HENRY GEER, of No. 175 Fifth-street, a gold watch valued at $150, an overcoat, $34, and $50 in money, in all $184. The theft is alleged to have been committed the first week of January last, since which time till yesterday WILLIAMS has evaded the Police. The watch has been recovered. Justice DOWLING committed the accused in default of $1,000 bail.

NATURALIZATION.—There are a great number taking out their naturalization papers about these days. Detectives from the Provost-Marshals' offices attend the naturalization office, and those becoming citizens are noted. The object of this is to secure their names and residences for the next draft. So far as the new citizens are concerned, this will make a sure thing of them, and make them take an equal chance with others "for the war."

FIRE IN FRONT-STREET.—At 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the paint and oil store of H. WALDRESS & Co., No. 180 Front-street, corner of Burling-slip, which, arising from a can of varnish, damaged the stock $500. The timely arrival of the Police, under Acting Capt. WILSON, of the Second Precinct, prevented a large conflagration, which was imminent at the time, the store being filled with combustibles.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.—The Board met yesterday afternoon. The Committees' report sets forth that, during the last two weeks, 423 persons were sent to the Workhouse, of whom 67 were males and 356 females. Receipts for same period, $2,998 34, including $1,121 34 for labor of convicts, $711 10 for sale of hogs raised on the Islands, $103 77 for board of emigrants and the Small-Pox Hospital.

A DESERTER SHOT BY A DEPUTY PROVOST-MARSHAL.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a Deputy Provost-Marshal, while attempting to arrest an alleged deserter, named ASA BARRY, in front of the City Hall, fired a pistol at him, wounding him slightly in the shoulder. BARRY is reported to be a deserter from Company A, of the Second New-York cavalry. The wounded man was taken to the Park Barracks where his wound was dressed.

THE PROFESSORSHIPS IN THE FREE ACADEMY.—Dr. JOHN OGDEN DORENUS has been appointed by the Board of Education to the vacated professorship in the Department of Chemistry and Physics of the New-York Free Academy. Dr. JOHN C. DRAPER has been constituted professor in the department of Natural History and Physiology, in place of Dr. DORENUS, who previously held the position.

THE CHARGE OF PERJURY IN THE WILSON BAKERY CASE.—Mrs. MARGARET LARKIN, who was arrested a short time since, charged with having committed perjury during her examination in the Wilson bakery case, was yesterday held to bail in the sum of $2,500 by Justice KELLY, of the Jefferson Market Police Court.

A YOUNG MAN DROWNED.—As the new steamtug *S. L. Brewster* was leaving her wharf, near the foot of Harrison-street, yesterday afternoon, for a trial trip, a young man named GEORGE LASHER, while in the act of fending off the boat from the dock, fell into the water and was drowned. Deceased was a single man, and resided in Germantown, this State.

SECOND VETERAN CAVALRY REGIMENT.—A portion of the Second Veteran cavalry, Col. CHRYSLER, arrived here yesterday morning, and in the afternoon left for the field. There were eight companies, numbering, officers and men, over 800. The balance of the regiment will soon follow from Saratoga, from whence the regiment hails.

REMOVAL OF THE FOURTH DISTRICT ENROLLING OFFICE.—The office of the Board of Enrollment of the Fourth District is moved on Monday from No. 271 Broadway to No. 102 Liberty-street, where the accommodations are much more ample and convenient.

GIRL DROWNED.—The body of a young girl was found in the water yesterday morning, opposite Wall-street, and was brought to Whitehall-slip for the Coroner. She had but little clothing on her; had red woolen stockings and stout boots, dark striped calico frock; about 9 or 10 years of age.

THE COLORED ORPHANS.—The colored orphans, who after the destruction of the Asylum by the mob were provided for at Blackwell's Island, have been removed to the quarters prepared for them at Carmansville.

ONE HUNDRED GUNS.—One hundred guns were fired in the Park yesterday, in honor of the recent Union victories.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

RESPONSE TO THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.—The Mayor of Brooklyn issued the following appeal yesterday, in response to the proclamation of the President of the United States, calling for three hundred thousand men:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Oct. 22, 1863.

To the Citizens of Brooklyn:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The President of the United States has called upon the people to furnish three hundred thousand more troops for the army of the Union, to fill the places of the three years' volunteers whose time of service is about to expire within the coming year, and has given us to the 5th of January next to raise them by volunteering. If not then so raised another draft is ordered to be made. The success of the Union cause demands that the men should be promptly furnished, and the duty of every patriotic and loyal citizen is too obvious to need any argument to enforce it. It is to spare no exertion in his power to

Matters FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Matters at Chattanooga—D. H. Hill Relieved at Chattanooga by Breckinridge.

The Yankees are reported [illegible] Confederate, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The Yankees are reported to be receiving another large number of troops from Memphis. The Yankees, who appear in much larger force than usual at Corinth, are reported to be receiving reinforcements of Grego and Wagner. Gen. D. H. HILL has been relieved of his command. BRECKINRIDGE takes command of his corps.

Congressional Nomination.

Congressional Nomination.

JOHN H. PORTER was unanimously nominated by the Union Democratic Convention of Essex County, assembled at Newark, on Thursday, Oct. 22, for Congress to fill the seat made vacant by the resignation of EDWARD CONNIN.

Condition of the Steamer Africa.

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The Africa is not, nearly so badly damaged, as was at first supposed. She took forward has been closed up. She takes in her coal to-day, and will proceed to Liverpool on Saturday next.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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THE PRACTICAL HISTORY OF THE LATE DRAFT RIOTS IN NEW-YORK. The Rowdyism Record of the Metropolitan Police During Riot Week. By DAVID M. BARNES, New-York: BAKER & GODWIN, Publishers, 1863.

The valuable historical record of the scenes and incidents connected with the great draft riots of July last, in this City, has only been published for a few days, and nearly the whole of the first edition is already exhausted. No period in the history of this City will be more memorable than the riot week. It will not be forgotten by this generation, and the stories of it will be transmitted to the generation that follows it. The whole world seems to have listened to the tales of horror, blood and arson—to the tales of our humiliation and shame. The newspapers all over this country published the details—fuller details of the riots than they usually do of great battles. And for many weeks after the riots had passed away, the facts were resurrected for us every day by the receipt of newspapers from distant parts of the country. Subsequently the European papers reproduced them and brought them back to us, and only a few days ago we had them once more in the journals of California and the North Pacific coast. We wish that were the last of it, but we are in daily expectation of receiving our exchanges from the Sandwich Islands with the same facts, and then those from the East Indies, from Hong Kong, and from Australia—until the story shall have rolled round the world and sent all its echoes back to this City, where they and the scenes they depict originated. Worldwide, indeed, has been the interest manifested in the great social and political eruption of July.

The book named at the head of this article, gives all the facts and scenes, in a most admirable manner. It is concise, clear, picturesque, and often thrilling, as witness the account of the battle on Second-avenue and other circumstances. It contains very many new facts—facts which were not published in any of the newspapers at the time, but were subsequently derived from the police and other authentic sources of information. To all the citizens of New-York who wish to keep a record of those memorable days, and to all such throughout this country and the world, as would comprehend the real character of the great riot, this little work will be found indispensable.

NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.—"An emphatic and distinct affirmation that the people of these States intend to fight the rebellion as long as there is any rebellion to fight." This, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, in his late eloquent speech, justly declares to be the meaning of the elections in Maine, California, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. He is right in believing that an equally emphatic and distinct affirmation will be made in New-York next month. Pennsylvania must take her part in that campaign; for, to the eminent speakers and loyal journals of our sister State we largely owe much of our own success. The Union men in Pennsylvania have not forgotten the noble services of Mr. RAYMOND, of Mr. DENNISON, of Gen. BUSTARD, of the TIMES and the *Tribune*, and of other men and journals equally loyal and influential. —*Philadelphia Press*, Oct. 18.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT CAN I DO BEST?—It is by the organization Phrenology and Physiology that this question may be answered. Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, make examinations and give full written descriptions of character daily.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted? The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

ONE OF THE RESULTS.—A good many Knox hats have been distributed during the past week, owing to the defeat of WOODWARD and VALLANDIGHAM. We object to all kinds of gambling: but if people will bet upon elections, it is to their credit that they select so satisfactory a description of wager. The Knox hat for Fall and Winter is decidedly attractive, as all can discover by visiting No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Opening of English velvet and Brussels carpetings, from the most celebrated manufacturers, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S ten spacious salesrooms, No. 99 Bowery; also a splendid assortment of Lowell three-ply and ingrain carpets; also rugs, mats, shades, druggets four yards wide, table and piano covers, oil-cloths, from one to eight yards wide, at a great reduction in prices. All goods are guaranteed at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 19	Sun sets	5 10
Moon sets	2 52		

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	4 23	Gov. Island	5 12
Hell Gate	6 34		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.. THURSDAY, Oct. 22.

Cleared.

Steamship Virginia, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, Wm. Daisell.

Ships William Nelson, Smith, Panama, Merchant & Carman; Alexander, Brown, St. George, N. B., W. P. & H. H. Thompson; Endymion, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool, H. J. & G. A. De Wolf.

Barks Teresa, (Dan.,) Jacobson, Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Navigator, Pritchard, Cow Bay, E. B. Crocker; Cereal, (Br.,) McDonald, Cork, John Jackson.

Brigs Vorwants, (Pruss.,) Kraft, Oporto, Sloman & Edye; Abby P. Fenno, (Br.,) Seeley, Manzanilla, Cuba, Brett, Son & Co.; T. B. Watson, Wallace, Havana, master; Europa, (Pruss.,) Rohl, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Minstrel, (Br.,) ——, Gloucester, Eng., George F. Bailey; Louisa, (Br.,) Ainsach, Buenos Ayres, Dowler, Cosmer & Co.; Albert Foster, (Pruss.,) Schiekes, Falmouth, Sloman & Edye.

Schooners Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, Hotchkiss & Stannard; Maryland, Steeding, Washington, Merrill & Abbott; Martha, (Br.,) Golding, Havana, J. M. Croados; Hanover, Low, (Br.,) Barbados, H. Trowbridge; Stranger, Huston, New-Haven, J. N. Briggs; Thomas Page, Laird, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Minnie Boyd, Whorf, Boston, Baker & Dayton; Newport, Turner, Berlin, Md.; Sarah, Steelman, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Glennwood, Dickinson, Washington, L. Kenny; Henry Funch, Davis, Alexandria, L. D. Platt; Artisan, Kverett, Gardiner, Me., J. V. Havilland; Laura, (Br.,) O'Brien, St. Johns, P. R., B. F. Small; H. B. Metcalf, Hull, Beaufort, master; J. P. Anser, Wright, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Commerce, Daniels, Norfolk, J. A. McSorley; Union, Smith, Washington, Mott Bedell; H. P. Kissam, Bulkley, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Arrived.

U. S. transport Albany, Lewis, Newbern, N. C., Oct. 18, to the U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Landed the 9th N. Jersey Volunteers at Newport's News, from Newbern, N. C.

U. S. transport Augusta Dinsmore, Hamilton, Charleston Bar 14th, and 30 hours from Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Navy Department.

U. S. transport Jersey Blue, Jackaway, Newbern, N. C., 19th inst., and 36 hours from Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. gunboat Shawmut, ——, Portsmouth, N. H.—was towed to this port by steamtug Charles Pearson.

Steamer Charles Pearson, ——, Portsmouth, N. H., having in tow U. S. gunboat Shawmut.

Steamer ——, (new.) Mallory, Mystic, P. D. Fish & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

The French Tobacco at Richmond—Position of M. de St. Romain.

The *Courier des Etats Unis* of Tuesday's issue, thus explains the recent rebel and other statements relative to negotiations for the export of tobacco in Richmond, alleged to belong to the French Government.

"The Washington correspondents of the New-York Press have been greatly exercised for some days past, in relation to certain negotiations in reference to the exportation of a considerable quantity of tobacco belonging to the French factories, and stored in Richmond since the commencement of the war. As nearly all the versions published on this subject are but so many errors, we deem it opportune to replace the facts upon their right footing.

The negotiations referred to date back about four months. They had, without great difficulty, arrived at a double consent given by the Cabinets of Washington and Richmond, respectively, for the export of the tobacco in question. One condition only had been imposed by the Federal Government, viz.: That England should be notified, and should pledge herself not to convert this concession to France into a precedent to be invoked by her hereafter. This promise having been easily obtained at London, everything appeared to be settled, and the vessels of our navy charged with the duty of presiding at the embarkation of the tobacco were about repairing to City Point, when the Washington Administration suddenly withdrew the consent it had given. We are not acquainted with the real or alleged motives of this unexpected change of attitude, but think ourselves entitled to affirm that things have gone from step to step as we have just stated.

It is a mistake, also, to connect with this affair the recent presence at Richmond of a tourist named M. DE SAINT ROMAIN to whom has been ascribed the quality of special agent of the Imperial Government. M. DE SAINT ROMAIN was charged neither with this negotiation nor any